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"GARDEN and FARM"

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Grower, May 15th, 1902.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER AND HOME COMPANION

Twenty-fourth Year.—No. 7.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1904.

Monthly, 50 Cents a Year.

Our HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Revived After Twenty-five Minutes Under Water.—The boys dived several times and finally Schaefer, after a dive, did not come up. His two companions dived for him again and again, and on the fifth dive Watson caught hold of him and brought him up. He was to all appearances dead and the two boys towed him ashore. It took them a good while to get him ashore, and as they thought him drowned they didn't hurry. When they reached the dock they decided to send for the coroner, but while they were discussing what to do Dr. G. E. Barney arrived in his steam launch. At first the doctor saw no signs of life, but on a close inspection he noticed the flutter of an eyelid and he began to work on the body. He and the two boys rolled Schaefer on a barrel. They worked his arms, breathed into his mouth and bathed him with ammonia, and in half an hour he came to. The boy was in the water twenty-five minutes after becoming unconscious, and Dr. Barney said it was the most remarkable case of resuscitation he had ever heard of.

Best Pile Remedy.—Written for Green's Fruit Grower.—Go to your drug store and get 10 cents worth of mullein leaves. (See that they are not too old.) Of these leaves make a tea. Steep in hot boiling water 15 or 20 minutes. Dose, A tablespoon of the leaves will make a cupful which is only one dose. Three such doses each day is a sure relief. Take before meals. If you want to get well, quit coffee and tobacco. Take cold baths mornings. Be temperate. Do not overeat. Quit eating much sweets. Have the bowels move once a day. If constipated, use injections of warm water into the bowels. Drink no vinegar or things very sour, and do not get overheated. I know what it is to suffer in this way, and am glad to be able to help my fellow sufferers, and do it free of charge.—J. J. J. Wash.

Home Uses for Lemons.

A teaspoonful of lemon juice in a small cup of black coffee will relieve bilious headache.

Two or three slices of lemon in a cup of strong tea will cure a nervous headache.

Lemon juice is better than any drug or complexion powder for giving permanent clearness and beauty to the skin.

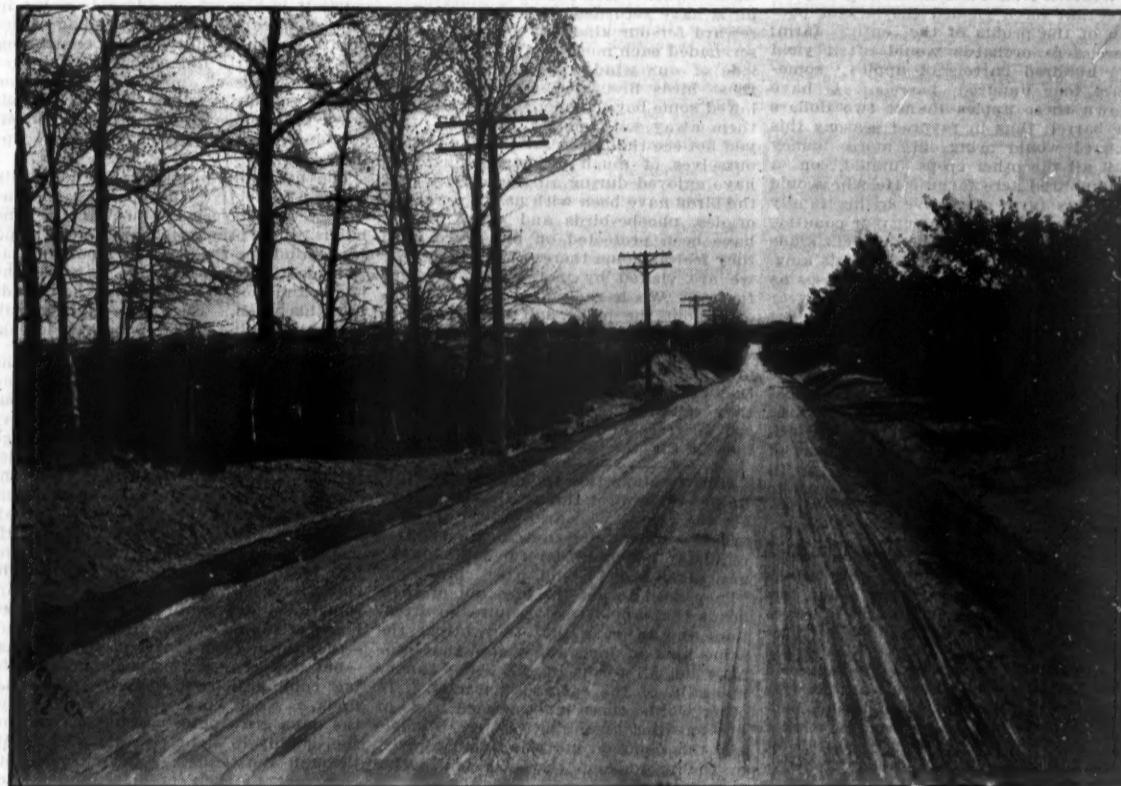
Lemon juice (outward application) will allay the irritation caused by the bites of insects.

A dash of lemon in plain water is an excellent tooth wash. It is not only removes tartar, but sweetens the breath.

The juice of a lemon taken in hot water, on awakening in the morning, is an excellent liver corrective, and for stout women is better than any anti-fat medicine ever invented.—Philadelphia Record.

Watch Your Cats.

During this week and next the parent robins and other birds are bringing forth their young from the nests, and we suggest that people keep a strict guard over their cats during that time, until the young birds are able to fly out of danger's path.—Ontario County Journal.



Here is another photograph showing one of the numerous macadamized roads leading out of Rochester, N. Y. We feel that we cannot say too much on the subject of good roads since good roads are the principal thing needed to make this country exemplary to all the nations of the world. The law of New York state in regard to improving the highways should be an example for other states since it has given such good results here. New York state pays the larger portion of the road improvement tax. The county in which the roads are built pays a considerable portion, leaving but a small portion of the tax to be paid by the residents of the towns in which the roads are built.

Rules for Long Life.

Eight hours sleep.

Keep your bedroom windows open all night.

Have a mat at your bedroom door.

Do not have your bedstead against the wall.

Use no cold bath in the morning, but water at the temperature of the body.

Exercise before breakfast.

Eat little meat, and see that it is well cooked.

(For adults.) Drink no milk.

Eat plenty of fat, to feed the cells which destroy disease germs.

Avoid intoxicants, which destroy those cells.

Exercise daily in the open air.

Live in the country if you can.

Watch the three Ds—drinking water, damp and drains.

Have change of occupation.

Take frequent and short holidays.

Keep your temper.

OPPORTUNITY.

"Master of human destinies am I;

Fame, love and fortune on my footsteppe wait.

Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate

Deserts and seas remote, and, passing by

Hovel and mart and palace, soon or late,

I knock unbidden once at every gate.

If sleeping, wake; if feasting, rise before

I turn away. It is the hour of fate,

And they who follow me reach every

state.

Mortals desire, and conquer every foe

Save death; but those who doubt or hes-

itate.

Condemned to failure, penury or woe,

Seek me in vain and uselessly implore.

I answer not, and I return no more."

Bothersome Bugs.

What the Bugs Cost.—Don't get frightened when told that somebody has estimated the loss from bugs in the United States every year as follows:

The clinch bug, \$100,000,000; the grasshopper, \$90,000,000; the Hessian fly, \$50,000,000; the boll weevil and boll worm, which de-

stroy the cotton plant, \$20,000,000, and

the potato bug, \$9,000,000. There are

others, but the pesky little things named above, according to this estimate, man-

age among themselves to dispose of

about \$270,000,000 worth of property.

Good comes from these pests. They

make people active and progressive, and

make it impossible for the shiftless to succeed. But we must all have spray-

ing outfits.

The army worm, one of the most

dreaded of the insect foes of the farmer,

is a naked, striped caterpillar an inch

and a quarter long. In May and June

it makes its appearance in immense

numbers, devouring wheat, oats and

other grains and grasses. It climbs up

the seed stalks and cuts off the heads.

With a favorable succession of seasons

it multiplies in geometrical ratio, and at

last becomes so numerous as to necessi-

te migration in search of food. Then

the army worms travel and feed day

and night, inflicting enormous damage.

It is from their mode of marching in

armies at such times that their name is

derived.

Barring the clinch bug, it is the worst

enemy of the wheat, making its first ap-

pearance as a tiny maggot at the base

of the young plant and sucking its

juices. Eventually the plant is weakened

and destroyed, and the maggot is trans-

formed into a dark colored gnat, closely

resembling a small mosquito.

Egyptian Locust.—Everybody knows

the grasshopper, which in the East is a

familiar but harmless insect. In parts

of the West, however, it is a serious

menace to agriculture, and in a "bad

year" will easily do more than \$100,000,-

000 worth of damage. It is the true loc-

ust, celebrated in Biblical and other

history, and in the United States ranks

as the worst enemy of man, except the

clinch bug. It is a foe most dreaded by

farmers over extensive areas. Droughts

they may combat by irrigation; from

tornadoes they may take refuge in cel-

lars, but before the march of swarms of

grasshoppers they are helpless. The

plague arrives, and as if by magic the

crops are swept from the face of the

earth.

Hessian Fly.—In the year 1776 the Hess-

ian troops engaged by the British as auxiliaries, landed on Long Island. They

brought straw with them for their

horses, and in it were eggs of the in-

sect which has since become known in

the country as the Hessian fly. Three

years later the pest began to make itself

troublesome in the neighborhood of the

landing place, and since then it has

spread westward.

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resembling a small mosquito.

It's queer how many women act well

till they go on the stage.

Apple Culture.

There are many farms on which is located a hilly or rocky field which it is difficult to cultivate. Such fields as this may often be profitably occupied by an apple orchard, if the soil is fertile. Even if the soil cannot be plowed a profitable apple orchard may be established by mulching the soil about each tree or stirring it with the spade or pick until the trees get firmly established. Apple trees require fertile soil, such as is demanded for corn or wheat growing. Always select an elevated site for any kind of orchard in preference to low ground, unless the low ground is located near a large body of water, which protects it from frosts. In planting an apple or other orchard, the best method is to mark out the land with an ordinary corn marker, the same as for planting corn; then locate the trees in every fifth row, if that is the distance you desire. In this way your trees will form rows from every point of view, without any delay or trouble in sighting or sticking stakes, and after the trees are planted the ground is marked between the trees for planting corn, or potatoes, or other crops. Sometimes strawberries and other small fruits are planted between the trees of an apple or pear orchard. This may be well for two or three years, but it should not be continued much later. I know of many orchards in Western New York embracing only an acre that have yielded the largest portion of the profits of the entire farm; these acre orchards would often yield two hundred barrels of apples; sometimes four hundred barrels. I have known these apples to net two dollars per barrel; thus in favored seasons this orchard would bring in more money than all the other crops united, on a one hundred acre farm. He who would make his farm attractive to his family or his home, be it in the city or country, must surround it with the different kinds of fruit. Among these the apple is king. No fruit can be put to so many uses as the apple; it is in season almost the year round; the earliest apple coming at harvest time, and the latest apple keeping until harvest time, by proper care. No fruit is more wholesome than the apple; no tree is more beautiful in blossom than the apple. An apple tree which may be purchased for fifteen dollars you would not have taken out of your garden for fifteen dollars, or a much larger sum after it had begun to bear its luscious crops.

J. H. Hale on Thinning Fruit.

It is the large, fine fruit that brings the profit; pays the mortgage, labor, fertilizer and cost of everything. It leaves the dollar where you are going to have the fun out of it. To have high grade fruit we must thin. Have a thousand peaches and leave them all on the tree and you may have five half bushel baskets with 200 in each. You may throw 100 away and still have five baskets of peaches. One may have not over forty-five or fifty peaches in it and be worth \$1.50 to \$2. The other baskets with 200 in will be worth 50 cents. Fine peaches will bring from ten to sixteen times as much, besides not weakening the trees, as little peaches, which are nothing but seed, skin and wool. You have a law that will not allow you to sell milk which is more than so much water. We fruit growers have the advantage over every other producer; the more we water our stock the more they will pay us for it and the more solids the less they pay us for it. Peaches that are 15 percent solids and 85 percent water are worth 10 cents, but those only 10 percent solids and 90 percent water are worth \$1 or \$2 and I say, dose them with water; soak them, and this is easiest, don't thinning and so getting large fruit full of water. I was speaking with a friend in an adjoining town yesterday about apples and peaches of an inferior quality that have gone to the market from this state and others, with first class and inferior grades mixed in the same package. You understand that in manufacturing anything there is not any standard price for damaged goods. When the manufacturer turns out damaged goods he is wise enough to keep them separate and sells them for whatever anybody will give. He means to have as few damaged goods as possible, however. We fruit growers have been producing a great many damaged goods and then, instead of using good judgment and culling them out, we mix good ones with them and send them to market and sell the whole business for the price of damaged goods. We had to throw in the good ones. By proper thinning we can get the damaged goods down so we will not have more than 5 or 10 percent of inferior goods.

Borax clears glasses and gives a polish to silver. One teaspoonful of borax in a pint of warm water is a healing dressing for cuts, sores or wounds.

Say the rooster in the barnyard
To the rooster on the vase,
I'm a mighty knowing fellow
At predicting when 'twill rain.

For I cast my eye upon you
And observe which way it blows,
Then I rouse the farmer's family
With my most sagacious crew.

So, to gain a reputation,
And to quaff of fortune's cup,
You will find the plan a good one—
Have a friend that's higher up.

Our Catbird.—At my Rochester home I have protected the birds, thus they have constantly increased in number, nesting in the trees and bushes about my house. The third year after my arrival at Rochester we were visited by a pair of catbirds, or northern mockingbirds as they are called by some. These catbirds were remarkably shy at first and made their presence known only on rare occasions, spending most of their time in hiding. They are more often seen in the swamps and woodlands than about dwelling houses in cities. Month by month we gained the confidence of these birds. Every year since these birds have returned each season and as reward for our kindness to them we are serenaded each morning from a tree outside of our window. Supposing when these birds first appeared we had allowed some boy to shoot them or to drive them away with stones or clubs. Can you not see that we would have deprived ourselves of much pleasure which we have enjoyed during all these years that the birds have been with us. The robins, orioles, phoebe-birds and many others have been protected on our place until they feel at home there. Thus each year we are visited by more of our bird friends. We have increased the shrubbery about the place and this of course has its effect in attracting birds. Birds will not resort to a treeless place. They love hedge rows, trees and shrubs where they can be somewhat retired and where they can find their food. Where there are no trees or shrubbery there are few insects for the birds to feed upon.

How to Make the Apple Orchard Profitable.—"The first thing to be done is to get the people who are owners of orchards to understand that an apple tree requires the same careful handling as any other crop," said the professor. "They need to get the idea out of their heads that apple trees require no attention, and to learn that they utilize the same kind of food and water that animals do, all forms of life being fundamentally of the same character. In other words, there is a common basis of life existing among all living beings and this common unity is found to exist in the protoplasm (the living, active principle) of the cells which make up these beings. All work, therefore, whether it be the development of an apple or the secreting of milk, implies waste, and this waste is directly or indirectly that of protoplasm. The necessity of intelligent attention to this matter is at once apparent. If the orchard is to be productive in a commercial sense it must literally fed and watered. This is best and most economically done by good cultivation. Cultivation, then, is the first and fundamental principle which needs not even the exception to prove it a positive rule for successful orcharding.

Get Rich.—"Everywhere are men and women of moderate means trying to get rich. They are not trying to make their homes better or to bring their children up with high ideals, but they are straining all their energies so that they may buy an automobile." Thinks of the darkened horizon and the clouded ideals all because of a false idea. For one, I don't believe that success in life can be counted in dollars or in pounds sterling. Not all noble men are the rich ones. That which is eternal is not the institution but the ideas for which it stands, and the ideas that it perpetuates among men. To-day we have art and literature and a code of laws, all because there was once a Roman nation. The history of Rome is but a dream; her palaces, and her civilization have gone; but her ideas of art and of government survive. It is not the institution that is real, but the idea, as summed up in the great and noble institutions of the world.

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MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER,
WOMAN'S MAGAZINE, &c., &c.
GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.
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newspapers sent to one or several addresses
at one rate of \$1.00 a year for 50c. a copy.
Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N.Y.

Getting the Best of the Scale.

The feeling of alarm that, a few years ago was universally felt on account of the rapid spread of the San Jose scale has given way to one of confidence that it can be controlled. But this feeling must not be allowed to breed indifference. The fight must be waged unceasingly, and the gardener must be on the alert at this season. From the very many specimens sent in for examination we can but conclude that this as well as other destructive scales are sadly abundant on very small private grounds where the state inspectors do not reach. It therefore behooves all to acquaint themselves with the condition of their fruit and ornamental trees. A spraying outfit is today as necessary a part of a garden equipment as is a spade.

The lime-sulphur-caustic soda wash, which was extensively tested by the New York Station in 1903, is found to be nearly as effective as the lime-sulphur-salt wash and is much easier to make. It is to be recommended for general use because it is also of considerable value in repressing early spring leaf-eating caterpillars, is quite effective in controlling peach leaf curl, and probably is a partial preventive of apple, crab and some other fungous troubles. It will not, however, replace the bordeaux-arsenical combinations in preventing wormy apples.

The lime-sulphur-salt is undoubtedly the most effective. A report reaches us this week of serious burning of the hands while preparing the mixture, and we remind our readers of a recommendation made a few weeks ago to smear the hands and face with vaseline when handling this wash. Such a precaution will prevent burning.—American Gardening.

The Farmer's Advantage.—One of the advantages of a farmer's life, and a big one, too, is that nobody can turn him out of a job when work is slack and leave him to hustle in a new field or go hungry, says Medina Register. Independence is a priceless thing, and the farmer who enjoys as much of it as any other inhabitant on earth, does not always appreciate his advantage. He would if he once lost it, however, and had to go and ask someone else for the right to work for a living. Crops are sometimes poor, returns are rarely large, hours of summer work are long and hard—though for that matter no work is easy—but it is only an unusual and surprising combination of circumstances that finds a New York state farmer, when the days grow chill, without a food and fuel supply in sight to carry the family through the winter. Let farmers put this fact to their credit column when they feel like comparing their line of work with that of village and city.

Peach trees on rich soil have a tendency to get top-heavy branches extending too far from the trunk. This is especially noticed when the trees are well laden with fruit, when the branches are often broken. It has been my practice to give these older peach trees heroic treatment, cutting off from three to six feet of the ends of the branches and thinning out the weaker shoots; sometimes I have lost a partial crop of fruit by so doing, but the result has been that the trees have renewed their youth and vigor and have yielded a large crop of superior fruit for many years after. I see that our friend, J. H. Hale, is following the same method of cutting back peach trees in his large orchard in Connecticut, and he relates his experience in American Agriculturist. The cut accompanying this article indicates how peach trees that have borne four or five years or longer may be advantageously cut back.

Mushrooms.—Now and then a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower asks for advice about mushroom culture but as a rule we feel that our subscribers are not greatly interested in the subject. I have not much experience along this line. I advise readers who want information to send to the United States Agricultural department at Washington, D. C., for a free circular on this subject. Mushroom spawn can be bought of large seed houses.

I have taken Green's Fruit Grower and Home Companion for many years. I find it a great help in caring for my farm. I grow grain, stock and poultry and also all kinds of fruit that succeed in this climate. I expect to take your paper as long as I am able to work my farm.—W. A. Yeary, Va.

Recipe Worth \$10.00 to Rose Growers.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower. A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower asks for information, first, in regard to pear trees which are infested with a snail like worm; second, in regard to asparagus which is not growing vigorously; and third, to rose bushes which are infested with green lice. Our reply is that the slug appearing on leaves of pear trees can easily be destroyed by dusting the leaves when the dew is yet on with air slacked lime, or even wood ashes, or road dust. This is not considered a serious pest and is easily killed. Asparagus foliage is often attacked by a beetle that eats the thinner part of the foliage leaving it a whitish hue and skeleton-like. Frequent and prompt spraying with a mild solution of Paris green and water will destroy this beetle. I have a sure cure for aphids and other insects that affect rose bushes which is worth \$10 to every lover of roses. All you have to do is to buy tobacco stems at tobacco factories and cover the surface of the ground under each bush well with these stems, and let them remain there during the season. Rain and dew keeps them moist and they throw out a perfume which repels insects. I have tried this remedy thoroughly. I plant my roses in beds, the bushes being not over six feet apart. The surface of the ground here is liberally covered with tobacco stems and I have not seen an insect upon them throughout the whole season. These tobacco stems can be bought at a low price and are sometimes used for manure. A bale of one hundred pounds can be bought in most cities for less than a dollar.

Starved Orchards.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower. A tree cannot move about from place to place seeking food. It is anchored in one spot and its life depends upon such food as it can find within a radius of thirty to fifty feet around its trunk. It is therefore not surprising that after a tree has fed upon this small piece of ground for five, ten, twenty or fifty years that all the available plant food in that ground has become exhausted. Thus you see that there must of necessity be many starving orchards. An apple tree will live and bear fruit under favorable circumstances for one hundred years, but it cannot do so unless some fertility is added to the soil in which that tree is growing. I am often asked what remedies to suggest for insects that bore into the bark and wood of apple trees, also to suggest remedies for other diseases of trees. In reply I often say that if the tree is kept growing vigorously it will of its own efforts overcome many diseases and insect foes. When a tree becomes stunted or lacking in vigor it is quickly preyed upon by insects and disease, whereas if it was kept growing in full vigor it would have repelled these disturbing forces. I am in favor of cultivation of the soil in which fruit trees are growing. I do not mean by this that the ground may not be sown to grain or grass for a short period so that the green crop may be turned under to make humus and plant food. But generally speaking orchards must be cultivated in order to produce the nicest specimens of fruit.

The Poor Man's Berry.

The poor man who has a small strawberry patch in his village lot or elsewhere makes better profit from his strawberries than the man who has a large plantation of five, ten, fifty or 100 acres. The poor man with his small strawberry patch in or near the village need not even keep a horse to draw his berries around since he can sell them to the neighboring villagers. He loses no crates or berry baskets, in fact he can get along without berry crates altogether. He, in most instances, has children to pick the berries for him, therefore all that he gets from his berry plantation is profit, and more berries can be sold from a quarter of an acre under good culture than many people think possible. The strawberry grower with a large plantation must spend money for crates and quart baskets and those who sell at a distance from home seldom get those crates or baskets back. They are called gift crates and gift baskets but they cost the strawberry grower considerable money each year. I am therefore right in calling the strawberry the poor man's berry. There is another reason for so naming it since it brings money quickly after planting, more quickly than any other fruit.

They might not need me—
Yet they might—
I'll let my heart be
Just in sight.

A smile so small
As mine might be
Precisely their
Necessity.

—Emily Dickinson.

to Rose

That Beauty.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Jonathan R. Marsh.

A thousand happy songsters sing among the sons of men.
A million sing to beautify the solitary fen.
A thousand songs are listened to by all the brave and fair.
A million melodies are lost upon the desert air.
For every beauty that is born to comfort and delight
A thousand live and die away, secluded from our sight.
But beauty is apology for being, and what'er is lost of all that constitutes the bright and fair.
Still let us hope that when, unheeded, beauty smiles,
In barbarous deserts, or in forest wilds, the earth receives the treasure, and returns with added gain.
Her wealth again unto the world, that beauty might not live in vain.

Unique Kindlings.

Material for kindling fires is so plentiful in many localities that the subject is scarcely taken into consideration, while with others, especially those living in cities or on farms out on the prairie, it is quite otherwise. For the sake of such I mention a few unusual things I have seen used, says Ohio Farmer.

Paper sacks filled with dry leaves, tied to prevent spilling, are quite handy in kindling a wood fire. A load of cobs can be made to last a long time when necessary, since a very few cobs soaked in kerosene until thoroughly saturated will light coal.

One New Year's eve the patrons of my school occupied the schoolhouse for an entertainment, using the kindlings I had prepared for the next morning in lighting their fire. They left me instead some twists of dry hay, shaped much like large skeins of yarn, which they made from the hay in their sleigh boxes. This is much used in the far West, so some of my "big boys" who had "roughed it" on the plains told me. Slough grass, so nearly useless for anything else, makes good light fuel in the same way.

An old German with whom I boarded in the country, occupied his spare time working up the loose wood from his groves into fuel. The twigs which many would have burned in bonfires or left to litter up the farm, this frugal man cut into short pieces and bound into bundles. These bundles of fagots he piled up as he did his stove wood, and when properly seasoned one bundle was sufficient to start a rousing coal fire in cook stove or heater.

My sister, who lives in a large city, where fuel is high, uses rags for kindlings. All old rags, worn out garments, scraps of new cloth and even dishcloths and mop rags, dried, are dropped into a box as fast as she comes across them. Tied into balls of bunches as large as a man's fist or larger, and soaked in kerosene they take the place of both pine and paper.

When we eat nuts I often save the shells, gathering them into a small paper sack and start the fire with them the next morning instead of burning at once.

Progress in Park Making.

On every side we hear news of advance along the lines of park making. In Chicago the Lincoln park commissioners are preparing to spend from two to four millions of dollars on extensions and improvements; and the South park commissioners are securing legislation to increase their powers and to improve their opportunities from Jackson park almost to the mouth of the Chicago river. A boulevard to connect the north and south park systems, to cross the river by a commodious subway, is also under consideration. In Ontario we find Toronto and Hamilton both seeking to lay aside large areas of land in reserve for city parks, and soon they will have an extensive and beautiful park system. Even the smaller towns are securing land now to be made into parks as soon as public opinion warrants the expenditure.

Newark, N. J., has spent \$938,000 for improvements to Branch park, and \$40,000 in improvements to East Side park, besides similar amounts for many other parks in the same city.

The farm is a home—not a place to be lived at to-day and moved from to-morrow, but a home to be improved and beautified—a home where orchards are to be planted, where vines are to be grown, where substantial things are to be constructed, where children are to be born, and fathers are to die. Into the fields come and reap new generations; out of the fields and into the graveyard pass old generations.

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Most Wonderful Stove Ever Invented—Nothing else like it—Entirely different from the kind seen in stores.

HOW OUR READERS CAN MAKE MONEY THIS SUMMER.

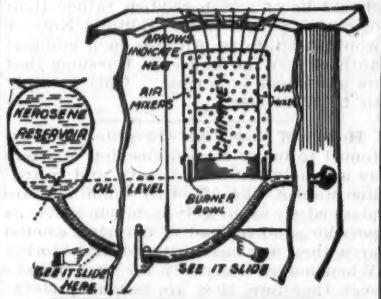
A genius of Cincinnati has invented a new, scientific oil-gas generator that is proving a blessing to women folks, enabling them to cook with gas—relieving them of drudgery. Makes cooking and housework a delight and at the same time often saves $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ in cost of fuel.

How often have many of our lady readers remarked that they would give anything to get rid of the drudgery of using the dirty coal and wood stoves—also the smoky oil wick stoves and their gasoline stoves which are so dangerous and liable to cause explosions or fire at any time.

Well, that day has arrived and a fine substitute has been discovered and every family can now have gas fuel for cooking, baking and heating and not have their kitchens a hot, fiery furnace in summer, and be carrying coal and ashes—ruining their looks and health.

Thousands a Week.

Upon calling at the factory we found that this invention has caused a remarkable excitement all



over the U. S.—that the factory is already rushed with thousands of orders and evidently the Company's representatives and agents are making big profits as they offer splendid inducements.

As will be noticed from the engraving, this OIL-GAS GENERATOR is entirely different from any other stove—although its construction is very simple—it may be easily and safely operated and is built on the latest scientific principles, having no valves, which is a marked improvement, as all valves are liable to leak, carbonize, clog up or overflow.

By simply moving a knob the oil is automatically fed to a small, steel burner bowl or retort where it is instantly changed into gas, which is drawn upwards between two red hot perforated steel chimneys, thoroughly mixed with air and consumed, giving a bright blue flame—hottest gas fire, similar in color and heating power to natural gas fire.

This invention has been fully protected in the U. S. Patent Office and is known as the HARRISON VALVELESS, WICKLESS, AUTOMATIC OIL-GAS GENERATOR—the only one yet discovered that consumes the carbon and by-products of the oil.

The extremely small amount of Kerosene Oil that is needed to produce so large a volume of gas makes it one of the most economical fuels on earth and the reason for the great success of this Generator is based on the well known fact of the enormous expansiveness of oil-gas when mixed with oxygen or common air.

Oil-Gas is proving so cheap that 15¢ to 30¢ a week should furnish fuel gas for cooking for a small family.

Kerosene oil from which oil-gas is made may be purchased in every grocery—is cheap, and a gallon of it will furnish hot, blue flame gas in the burner for about 18 hours and as a stove is only used 3 or 4 hours a day in most families for cooking, the expense of operating would be but little.

In addition to its cheapness is added the comfort, cleanliness—absence of soot, coal, dirt, ashes, etc.

What pleasure to just turn on the oil-light the gas—a hot fire ready to cook. When through, turn it off. Just think; a little kerosene oil—one match—light—a beautiful blue gas flame—hottest fire—always ready—quick meals—a gas stove in your home.

It generates the gas only as needed—it is not complicated, but simple—easily operated and another feature is its PERFECT SAFETY.

Rarest Fruit Known.—The Island of Jolo covers fully 320 square miles. It is of coral formation, and offers a most excellent harbor to the West. In topography it is gently undulating and covered throughout its entire length by the rankest tropical vegetation, valuable teakwood being found extensively throughout the entire district. Nowhere in the world are more luscious fruits produced. Among those peculiar to this belt is the durian, which is about the size of a muskmelon. Its exterior presents somewhat the appearance of a chestnut burr, being prickly and tough; within, the fruit is white and cheeselike, and owing to this peculiarity the American soldiers dubbed it the "vegetable limburger." The mangosteen is another of the rare fruits. It is the size of an aver-

NOT DANGEROUS LIKE GASOLINE

And liable to explode and cause fire at any moment. This stove is so safe that you could drop a match in the oil tank and it would go out.

This Oil-Gas Stove does any kind of cooking that a coal or gas range will do—inevitable for the kitchen, laundry—summer cottage—washing—ironing—camping, etc. Splendid for canning fruit—with a portable oven placed over the burner splendid baking can be done.

Another Important Feature

Is the invention of a small Radiator Attachment which places over the burner makes a desirable heating stove during the fall and winter so that the old cook stove may be done away with entirely.

While at the factory in Cincinnati the writer was shown thousands of letters from customers who were using this wonderful oil-gas stove, showing that it is not an experiment but a positive success and giving splendid satisfaction and as a few extracts may be interesting to our readers we reproduce them:

J. S. Norris, of Vt., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Generators are wonderful savers of fuel—at least 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. over wood and coal."

Mr. H. Howe, of N. Y., writes: "I find the Harrison is the first and only perfect oil-gas stove I have ever seen—so simple anyone can safely use it. It is what I have wanted for years. Certainly, a blessing to human kind."

Mr. E. D. Arnold, of Nebr., writes: "That he saved \$4.25 a month for fuel by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. That his gas range cost him \$5.50 per month and the Harrison only \$1.25 per month."

J. A. Shafer, of Pa., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Stove makes an intense heat from a small quantity of oil—entirely free from smoke or smell—great improvement over any other oil stove. Has a perfect arrangement for combustion—can scarcely be distinguished from a natural gas fire."

Mr. H. B. Thompson, of Ohio, writes: "I congratulate you on such a grand invention to aid the poor in this time of high fuel. The mechanism is so simple—easily operated—no danger. The color of the gas flame is a beautiful dark blue, and so hot seems almost double as powerful as gasoline."

Mrs. J. L. Hamilton, writes: "Am delighted—Oil-Gas Stoves so much nicer and cheaper than others—no wood, coal, ashes, smoke, no pipe, no wick, cannot explode."

Hon. Ira Eble, J. P., of Wis., writes: "Well pleased with the Harrison—far ahead of gasoline. No smoke or dirt—no trouble. Is perfectly safe—no danger of explosion like gasoline."

Chas. L. Bendeke, of N. Y., writes: "It is a pleasure to be the owner of your wonderful Oil-Gas Stove—no coal yard, plumbing—ashes or dust. One match lights the stove and in 10 minutes breakfast is ready. No danger from an explosion."



—no smoke—no dirt—simply turn it off and expense ceases. For cheapness it has no equal."

Agents are doing fine—Making big Money.

WONDERFUL QUICK SELLER.

Geo. Robertson, of Me., writes: "Am delighted with Oil-Gas, so are my friends—took 12 orders in 3 days."

A. B. Slipp, of Texas, writes: "I want the agency—in a day and a half took over a dozen orders."

Edward Wilson, of Mo., writes: "The Harrison very satisfactory—Sold 5 stoves first day I had mine."

age orange, chocolate colored, and has a very brittle skin. Inside, four white sections contain a colorless liquid. This is the rarest fruit known, and the only one, so it is claimed, that Queen Victoria had never tasted, there being no way of preserving the fruit for a sufficient period after plucking to permit of shipment to any distance.—*Scientific American.*

Red apples have the right of way in the markets at present.

Work all the small apples up into cider or vinegar. Don't wait till they are rotten either.

Thousands of boxes have been used this season for storing apples. They are the coming package for that use.

The pole used for stacking the beans and racks that supported the tomato

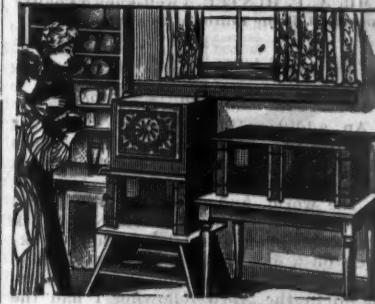
J. H. Halman, of Tenn., writes: "Already have 70 orders."

This is certainly a good chance for our readers to make money this summer.

Hundreds of other prominent people highly endorse and recommend oil-gas fuel and there certainly seems to be no doubt that it is a wonderful improvement over other stoves.

The writer personally saw these Oil-Gas Stoves in operation—in fact, uses one in his own home—is delighted with its working and after a thorough investigation can say to our readers that this Harrison Oil-Gas Stove made by the Cincinnati firm is the only perfect burner of its kind.

It is made in three sizes 1, 2 or 3 generators to a stove. They are made of steel throughout—thoroughly tested before shipping—sent out complete—ready for use as soon as received—nicely finished with nickel trimmings and as there seems to be nothing about it to wear out, they should last for years. They seem to satisfy and delight every user, and the makers fully guarantee them.

**HOW TO GET ONE.**

All our lady readers who want to enjoy the pleasure of a gas stove—the cheapest, cleanest, and safest fuel—save $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ on fuel bills and do their cooking, baking, ironing, and canning fruit at small expense should have one of these remarkable stoves.

Space prevents a more detailed description, but these oil-gas stoves will bear out the most exacting demand for durability and satisfactory proportion.

If you will write to the only makers, The World Mfg. Co., 5753 World Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, and ask for their illustrated pamphlet describing this invention and also letters from hundreds of delighted users you will receive much valuable information.

The price of these stoves is remarkably low, only \$3.00 up. And it is indeed difficult to imagine where that amount of money could be invested in anything else that would bring such saving in fuel bills, so much good health and satisfaction to our wives.

DON'T FAIL TO WRITE TODAY

For full information regarding this splendid invention.

The World Mfg. Co., is composed of prominent business men of Cincinnati, are perfectly responsible and reliable, capital \$100,000.00, and will do just as they agree. The stoves are just as represented and fully warranted.

Don't fail to write for Catalogue.

\$40.00 Weekly and Expenses.

The firm offers splendid inducements to agents and an energetic man or woman having spare time can get a good position paying big wages by writing them at once and mentioning this paper.

A wonderful wave of excitement has swept over the country, for where shown these Oil-Gas Stoves have caused great excitement. Oil-Gas fuel is so economical and delightful that the sales of these stoves last month were enormous and the factory is rushed with thousands of orders.

Many of our readers have spare time, or are out of employment, and others are not making a great deal of money, and we advise them to write to the firm and secure an agency for this invention. Exhibit this stove before 8 or 10 people and you excite their curiosity and should be able to sell 5 or 8 and make \$10.00 to \$15.00 a day. Why should people live in penury or suffer hardships for the want of plenty of money when an opportunity of this sort is open?

plants ought to be removed and saved till next summer.

Bean poles should be pulled and if they are sound at the foot, put them away under cover for another season. If not, cut them up for wood.

I am convinced that covering the trunks of little trees tightly with paper in the spring is as sure a preventative of borers as any thing can be.

Never eat the skin of an apple. The learned men tell us there are swarms of bacteria on every apple. The same with peaches and plums. Healthy people may devour these safely, but those who have not so much strength may suffer serious consequences from taking these little enemies of health into the system.

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HEELS
res double the use.
the farm wagon,
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Small Fruit Department.



Fruit Pickers of Indian Territory.

Eastern people can form but little idea of the rapid progress taking place in Indian Territory and other newly settled regions of the Great West. The above photo-engraving gives a view of strawberry pickers on the fruit farm of A. F. Ross, a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower. This fruit farm embraces about 200 acres located near Durant. Seventy-five acres of this plantation is covered with fruit trees and vines. He has a large plantation of dewberries and a large plantation of strawberries. He at times employs 500 pickers, mostly children who make from 60 to 75 cents a day. He secures from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per crate for his strawberries often selling to \$1,000 worth in one season. He ships his berries to places in Kansas, Oklahoma and other points near by. Mr. Ross is a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower which he has found helpful in his work. He may be recognized in the picture as the man at the right writing in a small book held in his hand.

THE PROFIT IN SMALL FRUIT.
O. M. Taylor talked on the subject of "Profit in Small Fruit." Mr. Taylor said that the requirements of small fruit growing are more exacting than those of agricultural farming. He mentioned briefly the strawberry, currant, gooseberry, red and black raspberries and blackberries. The speaker demonstrated the principles which underlie the successful growing of all small fruit. He took up first the matter of location and advised the selection of an elevation, if possible, in order to avoid the danger of frosts. Tillage, he said, was one of the ways of obtaining plant food not otherwise available. Mr. Taylor then treat-

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT.
Dr. Kilmer's is not recommended for everything: but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it.

Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



A Postal Gets This Book

I WILL CURE YOU OF BLINDNESS.
I have restored sight to thousands.
I have cured them when they had given up hope.
I have cured them when others had pronounced them incurable.

MY BOOK AND ADVICE COSTS NOTHING.
I will carefully diagnose your trouble free.
I will write you my opinion of your case.
It will in no way obligate you to take treatment.
I have kept every promise I ever made.

THOUSANDS OF LETTERS TELL OF MY SUCCESS, in treating all forms of eye troubles during my nearly quarter of a century active practice.
These people were cured by me of serious eye troubles:

Mr. Herman Burdick, Richland Center, Wis.; Mrs. Emma L. Christensen, Minn.; A. J. Staley, Hynes, Cal.; Rev. Mr. Martin, 703 Garland Ave., Dubuque, Iowa; Mrs. A. F. Ross, 78 Niagara St., Buffalo, N.Y.

It costs you nothing, so be sure and get my book.

OPEN ONEAL, M. D. Suite 101, 52 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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Send for our free novelty catalogues with illustrations
gins, spray outfit, rare musical instruments, farm and
household tools, talking machines and ingenious devices
of all kinds.

Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N.Y.

ed the subjects of water supply, selection of varieties to grow, insects and diseases, etc. A few years ago, the speaker said, growers of strawberries were cutting off all the runners until some time in July, but they finally came to the conclusion that this method was all wrong, that the plant should grow throughout a long season, and thus the system had been changed. Small fruit plants should have sufficient winter protection, as great loss resulted from the lack of this. Mr. Taylor made the statement that "Under certain circumstances the worst weeds in a strawberry bed are strawberry plants." Plants should not be crowded too closely together, as each plant must have plant food and moisture, which it will obtain in insufficient quantity where the plants are too thick. Superfluous plants should be removed.

THE NEW STRAWBERRY BED.

The new strawberry bed can be so managed that it will require the least care and will produce the largest possible amount of fruit, says Farmer's Voice. We think it a great mistake to allow the vines to occupy most of the ground as they are allowed to do in too many gardens. We have seen such a bed on the second season, become a solid mass, with the result that the berries are small and hard to pick. The next year every inch of space is covered with plants and generally no fruit to speak of is secured. If the hedge-row system is followed the results will be better and the bed may be kept for several years without being renewed. That method is to allow the plants to grow say six inches apart and the rest of the ground is kept clear of both plants and weeds. The roots of the plants have an abundance of feeding ground and gather large quantities of plant food for the making of the crop of berries. The row of strawberries will not then be generally more than one foot across, and the rows should be at least three feet apart measuring from center to center.

NEW GRAPE.

The Regal.—Color red, with illae bloom. Season, October, with Lindley, its parent. Vine vigorous, apparently prolific. Bunches medium, very long, berries closely clustered. Qualify fair not best. Well spoken of by Professors W. J. Green, of Ohio, and S. A. Beach, of the Geneva station, as a promising red market grape. It was originated in 1879 by W. A. Woodward, of Illinois. Claimed to be entirely hardy and remarkably free from disease. This varities will be introduced by Storrs Harrison Co. and Green's Nursery company.

Dewberries.—It has always been supposed that expensive stakes were a necessity in growing a crop of dewberries. As good a crop or better dewberries may be grown by allowing the vines to trail in the natural way along the row, removing all new wood until after blooming time and then only allowing enough new vines to provide for the next year's crop and at the same time shade and mulch the ripening fruit. Too much of the strength of the dewberry goes to the growth of new vines, which if unchecked cover the fruiting vines so completely as to smother the crop. This is the reason for stakes, an expensive plan to get the bearing wood up above the mass of growing new vines. It is much better to control this new growth by regular pruning weekly during the early summer. Thus the vigor is turned into fruit. Field and Farm.

New Pears and Peaches.—There are few new pears. Rosiney is good, large and about the shape of Kieffer, but much better; has red blush season about same

as Kieffer and the fruit is soft and buttery. The Philopena is of medium size, conical, larger than Bartlett, of excellent quality, tender and melting; bears well and tree withstands many of the pear diseases better than some other varieties. It is a fall pear. Belle of Georgia is a new and valuable peach, freestone, highly colored with red mixture; earlier than the Elberta; a good running mate with Elberta; is doing well in Connecticut and the Chesapeake country. Hiley is another good Georgia peach, ripening just before Mountain Rose; white, good color, red checked, handsome, and is considered one of the best in Georgia. Sunrise comes from West Virginia and is very late; has a good deal of color and makes a fine showy market variety; cling. Of the new American plums, the Brittlewood is about the best. It is large, specimens often measuring from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter; is free from bitterness of skin common to natives; sweet and melting, good cooker and eater and reasonably free from curculio. Wyant and Stoddard of native varieties are also good. Thanksgiving, originated in New York, is a superior plum of the German prune type and is profitable.—H. E. Van Deman.

Professor Van Deman on New Fruits: In grapes there are the McPike, large, juicy, medium season and fine; the Carlton, red, about the color of full-ripe Catawba, of finest flavor. It will grow at Rochester and is claimed to be free from mildew. The Mercereau is one of the best blackberries, large, jet black, tender, small core, good flavor. Rathbun has low-growing bushes, good, large berries; some say a tender cane; somewhat the style of Wilson Early, but better. In currants, the Chautauqua is a wonderful viner, growing often to twenty feet, and the White Imperial very fine for home use; these are attractive novelties. The Cardinal strawberry is mid-season, good-size and color, very fine quality and shipper. Ryckman is excellent, red to center, handles well, but not quite equal to Cardinal. Good cherries are the Yan, a heart, good bearer, large and ships well, is one of the very best on the Pacific coast; Bing is large, late, black; Lambert the largest that grows, measuring 1 1/4 inches in diameter, a very late, dark purplish-red cherry and one of the good very late sorts.

Pure Grape Juice.—Increasing quantities of fresh grapes are used each season in making non-alcoholic grape juice. Since grapes are noted for their healthfulness it stands to reason that unfermented grape juice must contain all of the nourishing and healthful ingredients contained in the grapes themselves. Those who have used grape juice have found it nourishing and strengthening and a delightful drink. It can be used more freely and with the greatest benefit at meal time. I am pleased to have a glass of unfermented grape juice at my table at each meal since I do not drink tea or coffee. I know of no better grape juice than that prepared by the Gleason Grape Juice Co., of Fredonia, N. Y. I have been using it for several years and can testify to its purity and delicacy of flavor.

Glories of Farming.—The farmer is the real king of men. He may not issue the orders, but he rules just the same, says Pittsburg Times. His is the wealthiest class of society and the most stable, for the things that upset others pass him by. His markets are always sure, and he can never outstrip the demand for what he supplies. When idleness rules in the cities his tasks are just as many and the attention they must receive is just as imperative. He works from sun to sun, and physically, mentally and morally he profits by it. Vice and inaction are bedfellows, and the farm has no place for either.

The following sums of money have been given each year since 1892, for charitable, religious or educational purposes by individuals, the leaders being Carnegie, Rockefeller and Mrs. Leland Stanford:

1892	\$ 20,000,000
1894	32,000,000
1896	22,000,000
1898	27,000,000
1899	45,000,000
1900	38,000,000
1901	62,000,000
1902	47,000,000
1903	107,000,000
1904	94,000,000
1905	55,000,000
Total	\$599,000,000

OUR CLUBBING OFFER WITH THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FARMER.
NOTICE that 50 cents pays for the Tribune Farmer Weekly and Green's Fruit Grower for one year. This is a proposition that should not be overlooked by our readers. Remember that our offer is to send you the Tribune Farmer Weekly for 1 year and Green's Fruit Grower for 1 year, all for 50 cents.

Absolute Range Perfection

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**\$10 to \$20
Saved.**



Your money re-
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is not so cent. better than others. My superior location on Lake Erie, where iron, steel, coal, freights and skilled labor are cheaper and best, enables me to furnish a TOP NOTCH Steel Range at a clean saving of \$10 to \$20. Send for free catalogues of all styles and sizes, with or without reservoir, for city, town or country use.

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(Practical Stove and Range Man.)



OUR FREE TRIAL OFFER.



FOR \$7.75 We sell this High Arm S-Brewer Drop Head Oak Cabinet Sewing Machine, such as others sell at \$15.00 to \$25.00. We sell Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, New Home, White and other high grade machines at astonishingly low prices. For the most liberal terms ever made, our Three Months' Free Trial Plan, and for our Pay After Testimony Offer, on and return this catalog, free from Sears, Roebuck & Co. Catalogue, the handsomest, largest and most complete sewing machine catalogue ever published will be sent by mail, postpaid. Don't buy a sewing machine until you get this free catalogue and our astonishingly liberal offer. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

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for postage and get our booklet A telling all about it.
POWELL GINSENG GARDEN, Zephira, Mo.

WANTED--TWO MEN'S
names and addresses interested in Fruit Growing. Our book, Success and Failure in Orchard Growing, by a Practical Orchardist, sent free to anyone sending same.

Messick T. F. Co., Quincy, Ill.



C. A. Green has been photographing orchards, vineyards, berry fields, etc., and has collected over 100 photographs in a new book with helpful suggestions to fruit growers, instructing the reader in the secrets of fruit growing. It is unlike anything published, illustrating and describing methods of planting and growing trees, etc. Something every fruit grower should have. The price is 25c, but we will accept 10c, if you will mention this paper. Our new fruit catalogue will be sent in the same package. Address,
GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y.

Nearing Home.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Eleonore Anderfuhren.

By birds forsaken is the dying wold,
Faded leaves fall flut'ring to the ground;
And in a haze of crimson and of gold
The sun has set. Stillness reigns around,
Save bleating sheep and their master old
Past on o'er fields that are brown and bare;

He leads his sheep to the sheltering fold,
And he guards them all with loving care.

Thus will it be, when at our even-tide
Life's sun has set in skies calm and clear;
From realms of bliss then stars serene and bright

Will beacon to us. Oh! never fear
To tread the lonely path without a guide,
Lost in the shadowy vale to roam;
With tender hand and through portals of light,
The shepherd, kindly, will lead us home.

Household Remedies.

From McCall's Magazine.

Drinking and Complexion.—If you drink tea and coffee stop for a while and see if you do not feel better; substitute milk and water. You will soon find your friends remarking on your improved complexion.

Swallowing a Pin.—If a child has swallowed anything sharp, like a pin or needle, do not give a purgative, but get the child to eat freely of suet pudding or anything of that nature, which will embed the object and so prevent its injuring the child's inside.

To Relieve Toothache.—Make a flannel bag about four or five inches square, fill it three-quarters full of common salt; sew it up, and heat the bag in the oven, and apply to the side of the face. The salt retains heat for a considerable time, and gives much relief.

Cure for Warts.—Touch the warts on your hands twice or thrice a day with castor oil or oil of cinnamon. Another very simple way to cause them to shrivel away is to anoint them with your own saliva the first thing every morning. A touch of acetic acid is also effective.

Bronchitis Mixture.—Three ounces of linseed, four ounces of sugar candy, two lemons cut in thin slices, two pints of cold water, six cloves, put all into an enameled sauceman. After it boils, let it simmer an hour, then strain and add two wineglassfuls of whisky. Dose: Two tablespoomfuls every four hours.

For Neuralgia in the Face.—For pains in the face and teeth take two teaspoonfuls of flour and the same quantity of grated ginger, and mix them well together with sufficient whisky to make a thin paste. Spread this on a linen rag and apply it to the part affected on going to bed, wrapping a piece of flannel over all, and it will effect a cure.

Relaxed Throat.—Tannic acid one ounce, glycerine four ounces, rub together and warm slightly till thoroughly mixed; paint the back of the throat with this applied on a camel's-hair brush several times a day; this rarely fails to cure. It is also most useful to paint the throat with this in cases of whooping-cough; it should not be used very near meal times.

Troublesome Cough.—For a troublesome cough, take an ounce of licorice, a quarter of a pound of raisins, a teaspoonful of flaxseed, and two quarts of water. Boil slowly until reduced to one quart, then add a quarter of a pound of finely powdered sugar and the juice of one lemon. Drink half a pint of this when going to bed, and a little more when the cough is troublesome.

Fresh pineapple juice possesses valuable therapeutic qualities, having the power to digest proteins, and being a healing agent in certain catarrhal affections. Grated pineapple, it is said, may be preserved without cooking, and thus made available at all times. The pineapple should be grated, mixed with sugar, pound for pound, and left in a covered jar overnight. The next day place in sterilized jars, the covers and rubbers, of course, also sterilized.

Dr. Mitchell has collected 28 cases in which a pin was found in the appendix at operation or autopsy, together with two instances in which a pin had perforated the caecum. It seems remarkable that in no single case was there any knowledge of a pin having been swallowed. Contrary to what might be expected, they occurred more frequently in males than in females (males, 17; females, 2). The resulting appendicitis was of a very variable type, in some cases the symptoms were mild, leading to chronic appendicitis, with recurrent attacks, or with long-continued pain, and, perhaps, finally ending in an abscess. In the majority of cases, however, there was rapid perforation and abscess formation following the first appearance of symptoms. Editor's Note.—Copper pennies as large as a half dollar have passed safely through the stomach and bowels of a child after castor oil had been given freely.

The 60,946 police of the United Kingdom cost nearly £7,000,000 sterling a year.

Agriculture the Greatest Trust.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

We hear much about trusts in these days but agriculture is a trust that overshadows all others. I call agriculture a trust since the lives of all living creatures are entrusted to agriculture. How well the tillers of the soil conduct this trust is in evidence from the bountiful supplies that are grown on the farms of every portion of this great country, nearly twice as much as the inhabitants of this country can consume. The products of our farms go to almost every section of the world to feed the hungry. In comparison with this agricultural trust all other trusts are insignificant. We are told that the steel trust is the largest trust in the world but compared with the agricultural trust it is but a pygmy.

The agricultural trust refers not alone to such great farm crops as corn, wheat, cotton, rye, oats, pork, beef, mutton, etc., but embraces such vast industries as fruit growing, poultry keeping, bee keeping, floriculture and many other similar industries. Never in the history of the world have agricultural affairs reached such a stage of perfection as have been reached of late years in this country, and yet there is great opportunity for improvement in all departments. Every year we are learning something about the soil and about growing crops that was before not known. We are constantly learning how to prevent waste and how to protect our crops from insects and disease. It is suggested that at the St. Louis exposition something be done which will emphasize the work of agriculture in this country in all its advances in a way that has never before been attempted. The idea would be to present concise statements that will attract the attention of all classes to this interesting and momentous subject.

The people of New York city not only spend more than twice as much for food and clothing now as they did twenty years ago, but they also spent twenty-five per capita more now than they did then. There is spent in New York city annually for clothing \$100,000,000. The amount expended for shoes, hats and underwear is estimated at \$75,000,000, making a total of \$175,000,000. In 1883 the total amount spent by the city for wearing apparel did not exceed \$75,000,000, or about the same amount that is now spent for hats, shoes and underwear. What the people eat costs them nearly three times as much as their wearing apparel. The annual consumption of food in New York city amounts to \$582,332,400 worth. This is an average of \$2.50 a week for each man, woman and child in the city. The total for 1883 was \$250,278,072. If the increased consumption continues in the same proportion in the future as in the past the city will spend \$400,000,000 for wearing apparel in 1923 and \$1,310,157,900 for food.

The world's wool production for 1903 was 2,667,686,000 pounds. Of this amount North America supplied 304,450,000 pounds, Central and South America 510,000,000 pounds, Europe 939,761,000 pounds, Asia 274,000,000 pounds, Africa 134,425,000 pounds, and Australasia and Oceanica 550,000,000 pounds.

Japan has the largest interest in Manchuria. In 1902 that country had 177 ships, with a tonnage of 463,000, enter Niuchang alone.

American sewing machines find large sale in British India, all other parts of Asia and in the islands of the Pacific.

The Greatest Blunder of My Life.

There are some "Blunders" written down by five hundred men, and to be found in the Crerar Library:

"The greatest blunder of my life was gambling."

"When I left my church and mother."

"My greatest blunder was when I first learned to smoke."

"When I left school before I was past the fourth grade."

"Did not stick to my trade."

"Was to fool away my time when I was at school."

"Not keeping my position, but grew slack in my work."

"Thinking that my boss could not do without me."

"Refused a steady position with a good firm."

"Would not hearken to the advice of older people."

"Not saving money when I was young."

"Beating some one out of money."

"Did not stick to anything."

"Careless about religious duties."

"Did not take care of my money."

"The greatest blunder of my life was not accepting Christ, and thereby avoiding many sorrows caused by serving Satan."—American Weekly.

'Ol' Nutmeg's' Sayings.

Book farmin' is all right pervidin' it's a barn book.

All men may be born equal, but the diffrance begins mighty soon arterwards.

It is on'y fair that wumnum should hav the last word sence man hed the first one.

Bobbin' up an' daown' without either Goin' for ads or back'ards is some people's idee uv hurryin'.

If we could see ourselves ez others see us, the lookin' glass mannerfacturers would hav a party poor show.

Their's allus room at the top, but some people don't recerknize the top when they git there.

Experience is a dear teacher tew some becuze she hez tew be hired over an' over ag'in.—Joe Cone.

The only important independent states now remaining in Africa are Abyssinia and Liberia.

The Americans have not the inherited love of the land that the English have. Yet farming is becoming fashionable with the rich; and more and more persons of moderate means are turning to the country. With modern improvements and the scientific ways of working, farming is greatly more attractive than it was twenty years ago, and the future is full of opportunities. Especially for women is the outlook brighter than ever before.

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International Stock Food Co.

CORN, IOWA.
DEAR SIRS:—I have been feeding the "International Stock Food" for the last three years and find it to be all that you claim for it. Last April I had five sows that farrowed 61 head of pigs. Four of the sows had 12 head each, the fifth one had 13 head. Fifty-five head of these pigs will average over 200 pounds each at six months old, and I must give "International Stock Food" credit for at least part of the large litters and the great growth of my pigs. These same five sows farrowed 50 head of pigs in the September following, an average of ten pigs to the sow, making 111 head of good, strong pigs from five sows in less than six months. The sows and pigs were Poland-China. Who is next?

Yours truly, A. G. HULLMAN.

Bureau of Inquiries and Subscriptions. Write us about "International Stock Food." We Have Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1000 Cash If They Are Not Genuine.

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Suggestions About Swimming.

The following suggestions to boys and girls are from an instructor in the art of swimming: Never bathe alone if you can avoid it. If you get the cramp, do not fight the water aimlessly. Try to throw yourself on your back to float, kicking out vigorously, as a cramp may often be checked in this fashion, and call for assistance. If you go to the aid of any one attacked by cramp, keep clear of them and do not let them clutch you. Assist them either by towing them by the hair or by pushing them in front of you, if possible.

Be careful not to swim out to sea without remembering that you will have as far to swim back. Girls should never bathe in a dress of material which, when wet, will cling round the limbs. Dry yourself thoroughly after bathing, dress quickly and take a short brisk walk to restore perfect circulation. When you get home, bathe the face and hands in soft water to prevent chapping.

Those who cannot swim should remember that in floating it is essential to throw the head well back, to fill the chest full of air and to have the legs and feet close together and under complete control. Extending the arms straight out on a level with the shoulders, palms up, is a good plan also. To teach swimming or floating, a spot where the water shelves gradually should be chosen, and the friend assisting should stand about waist deep beside the learner with a hand placed firmly beneath the pupil's spine to afford rather moral than actually

Pearls of Thought.

Let not future things distract thee, for thou wilt come to them if it shall be necessary, having with thee the same reason which now thou usest for present things.

The habit of blaming others when things go wrong is an insidious and dangerous one. Far more is it to the purpose to inquire within whether the fault, or much of it, may not lie at home. He who seeks happiness for his own sake shall lose it, and he who loses happiness for another's sake shall find it, even in the hour when he thinks it is gone from him forever, and is content to have it so.

There is no one who has it not in his power to pray a smaller or a larger prayer—to pray a prayer, that is, which either asks merely for some endowment or adornment of the life, or a prayer which asks for an elevation and alteration of the life itself.

Nothing really noble and worthy is ever attained easily. One may get money by inheritance from an ancestor, but one cannot get education, culture or character as an inheritance. These possessions can become ours only through our own struggle and self-discipline.

One of the weightiest rules of the spiritual life is to abide in the present moment without looking beyond.—Fenelon.

Remember that if the opportunities for great deeds should never come, the opportunity for good deeds is renewed for



View in Highland Park, near the home of the Editor of Green's Fruit Grower.

physical support. When the art of floating has been acquired, you can long for it is the goodness, not the glory.—Farrar.

Imagine Jesus examining your work, as He will at the last day; and strive that there may be no flaw in it, that it may be thoroughly well executed, both in its outer man and inner spirit.—Dean Goulburn.

There are some things that some of us can afford to do; there are some things that all of us can afford to do, and there are some things that none of us can afford to do.—Guy E. Mitchell.

There are snobs now who behave almost as nicely in the privacy of their homes as in the presence of a duchess. They are much more particular as to the way in which others shall behave to them. That is a test, by the bye. The snob thinks most of the treatment he receives from the world; the gentleman thinks first how he shall act courteously to others.—From Crawford's "Heart of Rome."

Bad roads are tolerated in most parts of the country simply because people do not know anything about the advantages of good ones. It is another one of those cases where ignorance is bliss. If farmers generally could only be brought to a realization of what bad roads cost them every year of their lives, road-makers would have something to do for some time to come.

There are certain special lines of agricultural operations with which poultry raising may be advantageously connected. In dairying there is usually a large quantity of skim-milk or butter milk which may be utilized to furnish a part of the poultry ration. There is also much food to be gathered by the fowls about the stable, manure pile and pastures which would otherwise go to waste.

Good fresh buttermilk made from sweet cream is an excellent drink for a person suffering with jaundice or dia-

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Good Cheer Department.

Cheer Up.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Marion L. Piper.

Cheer up, cheer up, my comrade;
The storm will soon be over;
The sun will soon be shining,
And bright hope smile once more.
Cheer up, for light and gladness
Will drive away dark night;
And strength to meet life's duties
Will come with morning light.

Cheer up, cheer up, my neighbor,
The clouds will soon be past;
Love will dispel the shadows
That on thy way are cast.
Cheer up, for life's rich blessings
Outweigh its care and gloom;
And after dreary winter
Spring comes with bud and bloom.

Cheer up, cheer up, my brother,
Thy doubts will pass away;
And the straight way will grow brighter
Unto the perfect day.
Cheer up, for the Elder Brother
Will share thy gain and loss,
And give thee strength and courage
To daily bear thy cross.

Life of the Home.

Charles Wagner believes that "we change lodgings too often, figuratively as well as literally we have contracted a vagabond existence comparable to that of unfortunate who lie down at night forgetful of where they last slept, not knowing where it will be next. The thought of it makes me envy the lot of those who have a house of their own, however tiny, where their forefathers died and their children were born, a house which speaks of personal things, preserves the dear old traditions and the memories of childhood, says adieu when you leave it and smiles when you return." M. Wagner will have none of the teaching according to which there must be a head in a household, for "when there is perfect harmony no one knows who commands and who obeys. Harmony does not mean the subjection of one by the other, nor even the sharing of influence, harmony is joint submission to reason, justice, and truth. With honesty and kindness on both sides it is always possible to find a way out of our difficulties, but the moment one knows fear in the presence of another, or prefers to conceal his sentiments for the sake of peace, the union has received a hard blow. Then built by their own hands, between these two who ought to understand each other, there rises a wall the pivot of the child's character is that forever grows more and more impenetrable. M. Wagner believes that the pivot of the child's character is its seriousness, that by treating a child with levity we crush it. "Let us take children seriously, not make sport of them, deride them, or laugh at what astonishes them; raises their indignation or melts their hearts. No one is more serious than the child. . . . We might even make a saying 'Serious as a child.'"

Faith.—Faith even in an idol, in a sun god or in any fetish will accomplish wonders. If I can bring myself to have perfect faith that a certain rock in my field will cure me of disease, or make me stronger, or make me rich or successful my faith in this rock will do wonders for me. We have evidence of what faith will do in the pilgrimages made by hundreds of thousands of people every year to the village of Lourdes, France, where sick and crippled people are immersed, one after another in icy water, where some of them die during the operation, while others are seemingly cured in large numbers. There is nothing in this spring or grotto that can heal any individual any more than there may be in the spring on my farm. It is faith that cures these people. Surely faith is a marvelous thing to contemplate. Here is a report of the healing of a paralytic: "With hundreds of others he was given a place on the line of march, over which passed daily the procession of patients able to walk led by priests bearing the holy images. As the Host passed him Gargan struggled to rise from his stretcher, and with the help of friends about him finally got upon his legs. Then, stimulated no doubt by the excitement to an extra effort, he managed to totter five steps before falling back into the arms held out to catch him. That night the man slept, next morning he took solid food and in

a few days walked as well as his nurses. It is said that 1,000 miracles of this sort happen in Lourdes every year."

Work Not Punishment.

John Ruskin says: "It may be proved, with much certainty, that God intends no man to live in this world without working; but it seems no less evident to me that he intends every man to be happy in his work. It is written, 'In the sweat of thy brow,' but it was never written, 'In the breaking of thine heart,' thou shalt eat bread; and I find that as, on the one hand, infinite misery is caused by idle people, who both fail in doing what was appointed for them to do, and set in motion various springs of mischief in matters in which they should have no concern, so, on the other hand, no small misery is caused by over-worked and unhappy people, in the dark views which they necessarily take up themselves, and force upon others, of work itself.

Now in order that people may be happy in their work, these three things are needed; they must be fit for it; they must not do too much of it; and they must have a sense of success in it—not a doubtful sense, such as needs some testimony of other people for its confirmation, but a sure sense, or rather knowledge, that so much work has been well and fruitfully done."

The Joy of Books.

As far as letters are concerned I live by books alone and live very well, too. I have sometimes tried to estimate how much of my life joy books stand for. I have asked myself what would become of me if books were forbidden, and my answer has ever been that without books I should wither away and die. All this to the man for whom books are mere entertainment for a vacant hour must appear mere midsummer madness, but to us who love them it is but matter of fact. I was told once by a loud voiced friend that I should be ashamed of myself for spending so much of my time in reading. "Why," answered I, "What better could I do?" He laughed, and made the insane reply that time was money. Maybe it is, but I spend my time and my money in purchasing for myself the pleasure that satisfies me most, books, books to love and read.—London "Academy."

There never was a cloud that hid
The sunshine all from sight;
There never was a life so sad
It had not some delight.
Perchance the sun for us at last
May break the dark clouds through,
And glory gild the sunlit skies
Till heaven seems just in view.

There never was a day so long
It did not have an end;
There never was a man so poor
He did not have a friend;
And when the long day is at end
It brings a time of rest,
And he who has one steadfast friend
Can count himself as blessed.

So let's not be discouraged, friend,
When shadows cross our way;
Of hope and trust I've some to lend,
So borrow from me pray;
Good friends are we; therefore not poor,
Though worldly wealth we lack,
Behold! the sun breaks forth at last,
And drives the dark clouds back.

Apples Wanted in France and Ireland.—The department of agriculture of Canada has had its attention called to the excellent market in France for apples. The firm of Champagne Freres, of Paris, written that 1903 was the first year that American and Canadian apples have come to France in important quantities, and that the best apples brought satisfactory prices. The market is not so good at present, but will soon recover. What are wanted, are apples of the best qualities and hard and strong, so that they will arrive in good condition. From the north of Ireland a good market for first-class fruit and other products exists. A dealer in Belfast writes that this market is not properly cultivated by Canadian exporters and desires to be put in correspondence with them. A market open to Canadian fruits would seem worth cultivating by American shippers.

A correspondent of Green's Fruit Grower writes as follows:

I have a neighbor who many years ago set out an apple orchard of 150 acres in New York state. He mortgaged the land in order to build an expensive mansion. Then hard times came on, interest lapsed on the mortgage and he lost the farm, it being sold under foreclosure of mortgage. The man who bought the land and orchard under foreclosure has just sold \$5,000 worth of apples from the orchard.

Leap year is having its effect in Arkansas City. A young man called on a girl in that town a few evenings ago and she complimented him upon his new suit of clothes and styled it his wedding suit. "But this is a business suit," he said. "Well," replied the girl firmly, "I mean business."—Kansas City Star.

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HOUSEKEEPER MAGAZINE,
VICK'S FAMILY MAGAZINE,
GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

All four papers 1 year for \$1.50. Publisher's price, \$2.00. See other liberal offers on another page.

Enclose bank draft on New York, P. O. or order or express money order, and your order will be filled. Individual checks not taken. GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

SAVE MONEY

SEND YOUR SUBSCRIPTION THROUGH US.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

By special arrangement we are enabled to offer yearly subscriptions to the following publications, together with a year's subscription to Green's Fruit Grower, at reduced prices for the combination. The prices are net, and no premiums are given. Each order must include one subscription to Green's Fruit Grower.

Where more than one of the papers is wanted, a deduction of 25 cents from the clubbing price will be allowed for each additional publication desired, thus giving but one subscription to Green's Fruit Grower.

Regular Price for the Two.	NAME OF PAPER AND PLACE OF PUBLICATION.	Our Price for Both.	Regular Price for the Two.	NAME OF PAPER AND PLACE OF PUBLICATION.	Our Price for Both.
(\$sw.) semi-weekly, "w." weekly, "sm." semi-monthly, "m." monthly.)			(\$sw.) semi-weekly, "w." weekly, "sm." semi-monthly, "m." monthly.)		
1.00 Agricultural Epitomist, Spencer, Ind.	m. 4	70	1.50 Table Talk, Philadelphia	m. 1.20	
1.00 Agricultural Experiments, Minneapolis	m. 50		1.50 Tennessee Farmer, Nashville, Tenn.	w. 25	
1.50 American Agriculturist, New York	w. 1.10		1.50 Texas Farmer, Dallas	w. 60	
1.50 American Bee Journal, Chicago, (new)	w. 1.10		1.50 Texas Farm Journal, Dallas, w.	w. 55	
1.00 American Farmer, Indianapolis	m. 50		1.00 Texas Stockman and Farmer, Dallas	w. 125	
2.00 American Inventor, Washington, D. C.	s.m. 1.55		1.00 The Farmer's Wife, Winona, Minn.	m. 60	
2.00 American Gardening, New York	w. 1.25		1.00 Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis	m. 60	
1.50 American Mother, Battle Creek	m. 85		1.50 Vegetarian, Chicago	m. 60	
75 American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse	m. 45		1.00 Vick's Family Mag., Rochester, N. Y.	m. 50	
1.00 American Poultry Journal, Chicago	m. 60		1.00 Western Fruit Grower, St. Joseph, Mo.	m. 80	
1.50 American Sheep Breeder, Chicago	m. 1.10		1.10 Wisconsin Agriculturist, Racine, Wis. (new)	w. 80	
1.00 American Swineherd and "The Hog Doctor," Chicago	m. 70		1.25 Wisconsin Farmer, Madison	w. 85	
2.50 Breeders' Gazette, Chicago	w. 1.35		1.00 Woman's Farm Journal, St. Louis	m. 40	
1.50 Creamery Journal, Waterloo, Iowa	m. 20		1.50 Woman's Home Companion, Springfield, O.	m. 40	
2.00 Country Gentleman, Albany	w. 1.25		1.00 Woman's Magazine, St. Louis	m. 1.10	
1.50 Dairy World, Chicago	w. 1.25		1.00 Woman's Poultry Journal, Cedar Rapids	m. 75	
1.50 Farm and Fireside, Chicago	w. 95		1.50 Woman's Tribune, Washington, D. C.	w. 1.10	
1.00 Farm and Home, Springfield, Mass.	s.m. 60		1.00 Woman's Work, Athens, Ga.	w. 60	
1.50 Farm and Ranch, Dallas	w. 1.10		1.00 World's Events, Dansville, N. Y.	m. 75	
1.00 Farm Journal, Philadelphia	m. 50		2.25 Youths' Companion, (new), Boston	w. 2.10	
1.00 Farm News, Springfield, O.	m. 75				
1.50 Farm Poultry, Boston	s.m. 1.10				
1.00 Farm Fanciers' Journal, Battle Creek	m. 55				
1.50 Gleanings in Bee Culture, Medina, O.	s.m. 55				
1.50 Gentlewoman, New York	m. 95				
1.50 Good Literature, New York	m. 95				
1.00 Green's Fruit Grower. (See Premium List).	m. 3.50				
1.50 Hoard's Dairyman, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	w. 1.90				
1.00 Home and Farm, Louisville, Ky.	s.m. 80				
1.00 Home and Flowers, Springfield, O.	m. 55				
1.10 Housekeeper, Minneapolis	m. 1.20				
1.00 Independent, New York	w. 2.20				
1.10 Illustrator of Int. S. S. Lessons, Chicago	m. 90				
1.50 Irrigation Age, Chicago	s.m. 85				
1.50 Indiana Farmer, Indianapolis	w. 85				
1.50 Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.	w. 85				
1.00 Journal of Agriculture, St. Louis	w. 1.10				
1.50 Kansas Farmer, Topeka	w. 85				
1.00 Ladies' World, New York	w. 85				
4.50 Leslie's Weekly, New York	w. 3.55				
75 Metropolitan and Rural Home, New York	w. 1.10				
1.10 Michigan Farmer, Detroit	w. 55				
1.00 Michigan Poultry Breeder, Battle Creek	m. 55				
1.00 Missouri Valley Farmer, Topeka	m. 45				
2.00 Mayflower (3 years) Floral Park, N. Y.	m. 1.25				
1.00 National Fruit Grower, St. Joseph, Mo.	m. 60				
1.50 National Stockman and Farmer, Pittsburgh	w. 1.10				
1.50 New England Homestead	w. 1.10				
1.50 New England Farmer	w. 1.10				
1.50 New York Tribune Farmer, New York	w. 50				
1.50 Nebraska Farmer, Lincoln	w. 1.10				
1.50 New York Weekly Witness	w. 75				
1.00 Ohio Farmer, Cleveland	w. 75				
1.00 Ohio Poultry Journal, Dayton	w. 75				
1.00 Orr's Farm and Poultry Review, St. Louis	w. 50				
1.50 Orange Judd Farmer, Chicago	w. 75				
1.00 Overland Monthly, San Francisco	w. 1.15				
75 Park's Floral Magazine, La Park, Pa.	m. 40				
1.50 People's Home Journal, New York	m. 55				
1.50 Practical Farmer, Phila.	w. 1.10				
1.50 Prairie Farmer, Chicago	w. 1.10				
1.00 Poultry Herald, St. Paul	w. 75				
1.00 Poultry Item, Fricks, Pa.	m. 55				
1.00 Poultry Keeper, Quincy, Ill.	m. 60				
1.00 Poultry Success, Des Moines	m. 60				
1.00 Poultry Tribune, Freeport, Ill.	m. 55				
1.00 Practical Poultryman, Fayetteville, N. Y.	m. 55				
2.00 Rama Horn, Chicago	w. 1.40				
1.00 Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill.	m. 60				
1.50 Rural Californian, Los Angeles	m. 1.00				
1.50 Rural New Yorker, New York	w. 1.20				
1.00 Sabbath Reading, New York	w. 65				
1.50 Small Farmer, New York (new)	m. 85				
1.50 Southern Cultivator, Atlanta	s.m. 85				
1.50 Southern Farm Mag., Atlanta	m. 90				
1.00 Southern Planter, Richmond, Va.	m. 75				
1.50 Sunday School Times	m. 1.10				

NEWSPAPERS.

1.50 Albany Times-Union, Albany	w. 1.10	
1.50 Courier-Journal, Cincinnati, O.	w. 1.10	
1.50 Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester, N. Y.	w. 1.10	
1.50 Detroit Free Press	s.w. 1.10	
1.50 Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn.	w. 1.15	
1.50 Toledo Weekly Blade	w. 1.10	
1.50 Tribune Weekly Review, New York	w. 1.10	
1.20 Tri-Weekly World, New York	w. 1.60	
1.50 Weekly Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.	w. 85	
1.50 Weekly Enquirer, Cincinnati, O.	w. 85	
1.50 Weekly Inter Ocean, Chicago	w. 85	

Enclose bank draft on New York, P. O. or order or express money order, and your order will be filled. Individual checks not taken. GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

GOOD INCOMES FOR ALL	

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PROFESSOR H. E. VAN DEMAN,
Associate Editor of
GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

A correspondent at Jonesville, Va., is making a fruit cellar and wants to know what will preserve planks from decay that are on the outside and next the earth bank in which the building is set.

Reply: A good coating or two of hot coal tar put on well will serve to keep the wood from rotting. If loose stones are put in a space about six inches wide next to the wall, and connect with a drain of loose stones underneath the wall it will help greatly to keep it dry, and also to preserve the planks from decay.

L. J. M. of Indiana is troubled with ants in his garden and wishes to know how to destroy or drive them away. He has tried coal oil, salt water and some other things with no effect.

Reply: It is not clear to me that the ants are injuring his garden vegetables. They are probably after some kind of plant lice or other animal life or matter and merely make the garden their abode. But they can be killed by injecting bl-sulphide of carbon in the hills in which they live. This is a liquid that is very volatile and also very dangerously explosive, and should be always kept from fire, whether as a liquid or a gas. It can be put in the soil with a large syringe or in any other way that may be practicable.

P. D. K. of Pa. wants to have some mention made of the old and new varieties of the apple of special merit; especially the Early Joe, Melon, etc.

Reply: There are many old varieties that are very good and yet little known. Among these is the Early Joe. It is a small apple of only moderate beauty, being greenish yellow and usually only faintly striped with red, and has quite large and distinct dots. The flavor is

very mild subacid, and some would call it sweet. In season it is second early, and the fruit is a long time from the first to last ripening. As a family apple there are few that will be more liked than the Early Joe. The tree bears abundantly. Another variety that ripens at about the same season, or a little later, is the Primate. It is of medium size, oblate-conic shape, pale yellow when fully ripe and often with a red blush. The flesh is exceedingly tender and juicy, and of very pleasant sub-acid flavor. While not a rich apple it is a very good one for home use, as it cooks well and is liked for eating in the fresh state. The trees are small in the nursery, but make sturdy and well proportioned orchard trees; and bear well almost every year.

Of all the late summer or early fall varieties that I know there is none that pleases me as well as Jefferis. It is a beauty and as good in quality as it is handsome. In size it is medium and the shape is flat. The ground color is yellow and over it is brilliant stripes and splashes of red, that varies to crimson. The flesh is yellowish, very juicy and crisp, and of the very best subacid quality known. The tree is of upright habit, slender in branch and a regular bearer. No family orchard should be without it.

Richards Graft is another red striped fall apple of medium size and high dessert quality. It should always have a place in a collection of choice family apples.

Melon is a winter apple in most sections and one of the very best in quality. It is not very attractive, being of medium size or a little above it and nearly round. The color is greenish yellow, partially covered with dull mixed red and marbled russet. The flavor is rich, slightly subacid. The tree bears well.

Delicious is the name of a newly introduced apple that is very fittingly named. It originated in Iowa and is hardy and productive in tree. The fruit is a little more than medium in size, conical in shape and red striped in color. The flesh is juicy, very fine grained and of the very best subacid flavor that one could desire. It should be extensively tested.

There are many more varieties that may be named, but if these are all planted there will be an addition of much value to the orchards in which they are grown.

G. W. D. of Oregon wants to know if the "Missing Link Apple Co." of Illinois have a lawful right to a trade mark, and other similar attempts to protect those who are propagating certain other varieties not of their own originating and claim to have trade marks covering them.

Reply: This is a question that has often been up for discussion and in some cases for litigation. There is justice in an owner having a way to protect himself in the propagation and sale of a variety of fruit that he has come by honestly, no matter if he bought it or found it, instead of originating it. Whether the case mentioned is properly one of this character is doubtful, for there are grave doubts of the variety being new and distinct. I have in my possession written statements that seem to prove that the trees from which the so-called "Missing Link Apple Co." got their scions were not any one seedling but several trees in Illinois of the Bently Sweet that had their origin in Ohio. Some think the apple is Willow, but I am not certain as to the true name of the variety. There are other cases wherein there are recognized trade mark rights that are respected by most fruit men, but it is a very difficult matter to secure a clear title to and protection for any variety of fruit trees under propagation. There should be a way to protect the owner of every well established new variety.

The lakes and streams in the Adirondack Mountains are full of fish; the woods are inviting, the air is filled with health, and the nights are cool and restful. If you visit this region once, you will go there again. An answer to almost any question in regard to the Adirondacks will be found in No. 20 of the "Four Track Series," "The Adirondack Mountains and How to Reach Them," issued by the

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

A copy will be mailed free on receipt of a two-cent stamp, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.



ground. As the grower lives in Utah, where irrigation is practiced and the conditions of soil and climate very different from the regions where this variety is commonly grown, it may be that they do not suit it. Why not is a mystery to me. It may be that there is too much growth of plant, under the very stimulating influences of plenty of water during the growing season.

When in Colorado several years ago I was surprised to notice that the leading strawberry there was the old and discarded Jucunda. It was introduced about forty years ago with great noise and high hopes of success, but failed to grow or bear well almost everywhere. The plants were deficient in root and could not flourish or bear fruit in abundance. But under irrigation the roots grew strong and made sturdy and fruitful plants. Perhaps this variety does well with the one who complains of the failure of the Corsican, which is a very thrifty grower almost everywhere. This same principle of the adaptability and unadaptability of certain varieties of fruit and other things holds good in many cases. Some bear too much in one place and not enough in another. The Newtown and Yellow Bellflower apples are of this character, and we might name many more varieties of some of our best fruits, vegetables and field crops. It requires actual tests to determine which are or are not suitable.

H. E. Van Deman.

From Minnesota.

The past winter has been severe, the temperature marking 50 below zero. All the apple trees are frozen back to the snow line. What shall I do with them?

Reply: Saw off all the tree that is injured even if you have to cut down to within a few inches of the ground. Then allow one shoot to grow up from the stump to form the new tree. Be careful that this one sprout does not spring up below where the tree was grafted or budded. If the trees are very large this plan will not work and the best thing to do is to plant a new orchard. This cutting back can be done to the best advantage in early spring.

Yes, barnyard manure is good for mulching trees, plants or vines. Do not pile the mulch too high or too closely about the trunk of the trees. This manure keeps the grass from growing and should be spread about the tree for a distance of three or four feet. The best crop for the young orchard is a hoed and cultivated crop which does not shade the ground or the trees so much as corn. There is no better crop than potatoes for a young orchard. Oats, wheat, rye or other grain crops are the worst possible for the young orchard.

You ask what is meant by grafting and budding? Reply: When a branch of a tree is cut off and scions are inserted in the stub remaining and waxed to keep out air and water, this is called grafting. When the soft bark of the new wood of the present season's growth is slit and a bud cut from another variety is inserted and bound tightly and closely, the work usually being done in August and September, this is called budding.—Editor G. F. G.

Three Dead Cows.—The editor of Green's Fruit Grower lost three cows one after another within a few months at his Rochester home. No one could decide why these cows should have died. They were given extra care and more than ordinary attention was given to their feed. The man who had charge of these cows had been a farmer. He is now engaged as motorman on the street car line. The new man in charge of our cows at present says he is satisfied that the three cows died from overfeeding of ground corn mixed with bran. The cow now on our place gives from ten to twelve quarts of milk twice a day and is in good condition, but she does not get any grain ground or otherwise. The man in charge of her says that cows, particularly those which are stabled or tethered in the yard, cannot stand eating much grain and retain good health. Constipation is the bane of such confined cows if fed much grain.

"Mr. Crow, said his mate,
'What's the racket so great,
In that field by the woods, over yonder.
Many crows all around,
Have flocked to that ground,
Are they holding a 'caucus,' I wonder?"

He replied: "Mrs. Crow,
That cannot be so."
And regarded his partner with scorn,
As he said with a drawl,
"It's no caucus at all,
It is only a corner 'in corn."

—New York "Tribune."

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A hoodoo is a fellow who hasn't sense enough to keep his hard luck stories to himself.

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

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Prof. H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor.

J. CLINTON PEET, Business Manager.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1904.

EDITORIAL

If Your Kitchen or pantry is infested with cockroaches spread molasses over a board, then sprinkle borax over the molasses and place it where the cockroaches congregate.

Leaky Tin Roofs—If there are small leaks in your tin roof they may be mended by covering the spot with coal-tar. Over this tar spread coarse sand. This will soon harden and stop the leak.

Worrying—All time spent in worrying is worse than lost. Worrying poisons the blood, tires the mind and accomplishes nothing. Act wisely, cautiously, considerately, then abide by your decision.

The West is Rich—The west means a vast tract of country. Not many years ago western farmers had mortgages upon their farms, but now these mortgages are nearly all paid, and western farmers have money in the banks.

Law and Order—If it were not for law and order our farms, our homes, our property of every kind would be of but little account. In past ages law and order did not prevail. Then there was but little inducement for a man to labor and economize for he could not keep people from robbing him of his home or his savings. We should be thankful that we live in an age when our lives are protected, when we can safely own a home and other property.

Farm Labor—When I was a boy farmers seldom exchanged labor except when threshing grain, cutting large quantities of cord wood into fire wood with the buzz saw, at butchering time or when raising a barn or moving a building. But now owing to the scarcity of farm labor I notice that farmers more often exchange labor even during the more ordinary affairs of harvesting, haying, etc. It looks now as though labor would be more plenty for farmers since many factories are stopping work or employing less labor.

Compensation—There is compensation in almost everything. If we are poor there is compensation in the fact that our wants are few; that our expenses and taxes are light, and that we are free from the vexations of the multi-millionaire. If we occupy a humble position in life there is compensation in feeling that we will not be bored by the attention of people who care nothing for us and whom we care nothing for, as is the president of the United States. Those who are blind have compensation in the fact that their other faculties such as feeling, hearing, etc., are far more sensitive and helpful than with those who have their sight. Whatever your misfortune remember that there is compensation.

Humus—The question of humus is one that should be continually in mind. A soil that contains but little humus cannot yield large crops even if it is fertile, for it cannot hold moisture. One reason why newly cleared lands yield good crops is that the soil is full of humus from the decay of wood and leaves through centuries. The rich lands of Dakota bear enormous crops for the reason that they are full of humus. They were the beds of extinct lakes. The valley of the Nile is made valuable by the deposits left in the soil by the floods which occur annually. Orchardists plow under clover, rye, cowpeas, wheat, vetches and other similar crops in order to replace the humus that has been consumed from their soil.

The Best Hammer—A man asked his blacksmith to make him a hammer of peculiar excellency offering to pay him an additional price. "No," replied the blacksmith, "I can make for you no better hammer than I am making every day for my regular customers. Every hammer I make is the best I can produce." The excellency of this man's hammers increased his traffic so that he was compelled to build a large hammer factory.

Glad That His Wife is Dead—An aged man has celebrated the anniversary of the death of his wife. At this celebration the husband said "If my wife was not dead this celebration would not take place. I had twenty-five years of misery living with this wife." What a horrible anniversary. Is it possible that this man could find no good in this wife? The editor of Green's Fruit Grower confesses that after a lifelong experience with humanity, having met people good and bad, he has never yet known a person in whom he has not found some good. If this hard hearted husband had found some little good in this dead wife it seems to me he should have given her full credit for that, and if he had done this small justice to the dead wife he would not have held this anniversary.

There is a legend that the founders of Rome, Romulus and Remus, were in babhood nursed by a wolf in its den. Possibly there was some truth in that legend for now it is reported from Minnesota that a pioneer living in the mountains had a babe carried off by some wild animal. The father searched far and wide for the child, and finally entered a cave in the mountain side in a wild retreat. There he found a large mother wolf with several of its young, and by its side without fear or alarm was the lost babe getting its dinner from the wolf's breast.

By and By—I will live a better life by and by, says the youth. I cannot bother with it now. By and by I will have more leisure. By and by, says the business man, I will have more time to devote to my home life and to my wife and children. At present I am too much absorbed in my business. By and by, says the farmer, I will plant fruits in my garden and will have a vineyard, peach orchard and an apple orchard; at present I am too busy to bother with the planting. By and by, says the man who is confined to his office, I will get out into the fresh air and take plenty of exercise each day. Just now business requires all of my time. I know I am using up my store of vitality, but by and by I will be more careful of my health. By and by, says the busy man, I will see more of my friends and relatives; at present I am so crowded with work I might just as well have no friends and relatives, for I scarcely ever see them. When I get more leisure I am going to travel about among them and recall the old days when we were children together. By and by, says the rich man, I intend to give away lots of money. It is my plan some time in the future to give money largely to churches, institutions of learning, associations helpful for young men and women. Sometime I intend to be helpful towards the poor and unfortunate. I have not piled up money enough to feel like beginning this work at once, but feel confident that the time is coming when I shall be exceedingly benevolent.

Alas, what fools these mortals be. Do they not know that to-day is the appointed time? To-morrow may never come to them. The man who would enjoy good health, who would enjoy his home, who would embellish his place by planting trees and shrubs, must begin to-day. There is only one way to become benevolent and helpful to others and that is to begin the work early. No one can become benevolent in a day, or a year, it is a life work. Those who intend to be generous in their old age who do not practice benevolence daily, monthly and yearly, never become benevolent, but die close fisted and niggardly as they have lived. Those who do not enjoy life each day, or do not endeavor to get as much out of life as possible each day, will never get much enjoyment out of life. The days and years slip away rapidly, and before these people are aware of it they are old and gray headed. Let us make the most of today, not only in getting enjoyment out of life but in doing acts of benevolence.

Blackberry Wine—A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower asks how blackberry wine can be made for medicinal purposes. Some call it blackberry cordial. Cook the blackberries about the same as for making sauce, being careful not to overcook them. When the berries are cooked soft, pour them into a cotton sack, allowing the juice to drain away into a jar. Then press the juice out of the remaining con-

tents of the bag so far as possible by climbing stairs. Money is also spent now wisely in building canals, railroads, street car lines, ships that navigate our lakes and oceans, telegraph connections, improved vehicles and in many other ways that are reasonable and tend to make mankind more comfortable and happy. Our wealthiest men instead of spending money foolishly as did the ancients in building monuments that it might take twenty years to finish and might cost two hundred million dollars, now give away large sums to educational institutions, to libraries, to churches or for the direct assistance of the poor and the sick. The hospitals erected in the early part of this country particularly are monuments of the wise spending of money. Carnegie during the past ten years has given away several hundred million dollars. Truly the world is moving.

Worldly Pleasures—We are sometimes told by good people to shun worldly pleasures. The words worldly pleasures are frequently used without consideration of their meaning. Worldly pleasures in fact refer to all the pleasures of this life, therefore if we are to refrain from all worldly pleasures we should confine ourselves to a monastery or bury ourselves in some cave. Indeed there was a time when people adjudged worldly pleasures and did consign themselves voluntarily to lives of confinement and penitence. In modern times people have discovered that reasonable participation in the innocent pleasures of life tends to develop character and to improve people mentally and morally and physically. The question for us to decide is what worldly pleasures shall we accept and pursue and which shall we refrain from as injurious and debasing. This is a question which parents and children and the world at large must decide each for himself. We are all differently constituted and what is a temptation for one person may not be a temptation for another as to excesses. We should know ourselves and select our worldly pleasures according to our make up and natural inclination and tendency to yield to temptations or to excesses.

Keep Sweet—How much better we would all enjoy life if we could keep sweet amid the many perplexities that surround us. It is not easy to keep sweet tempered we must make an effort in order to do so. If we yield to every trial, giving way to anger and fits of vexation, we will get in a habit that will bother us through life, but if we can so far control our feelings as to keep continually sweet we will not only make life much pleasanter for other people but will make it much pleasanter for ourselves. Keep sweet.

Simplicity the Key to Happiness—The wise men of the world and the wise women have been noted for their simplicity. They could satisfy their wants at dinner with one course of meat and with a simple repast in other respects where their more foolish neighbors were not satisfied with such fare. Simplicity in eating leads to health and longevity. Eating too great a variety of meats and other foods is not good for our health, as any one can see if he stops to consider what such a vast mixture would look like when deposited in the stomach as compared with a more simple diet. Simplicity in dress is equally desirable. There are people who spend a large portion of their time in dresses and dressing. It is not necessary that we should dress expensively in order to be well dressed. Those who are simple in their lives are not thirsting for social position or for acquaintance with people more distinguished or wealthy than themselves. They are satisfied with the friendship of their relatives and other common people who usually prove better friends than those secured by attempting to climb high in the social ladder. Simplicity in the expense of living leads to happiness. The man and wife who are satisfied with a cottage are apt to be happier than those who could be satisfied with nothing but a castle or a house of large proportions. Large houses require a large number of servants, and the more servants the more misery. Simple minded people are satisfied with one home and this home they make attractive in every way possible, both inside and out, but more pretentious people must have numerous homes in various parts of the country, spending but a few weeks or months in any one home, therefore these people are absolutely homeless. Blessed is the man or woman who is satisfied to live a simple life, who is not forever attempting to climb.

Wise Use of Money—The ancients did not know how to use money wisely. Wealthy Romans spent marvelous sums in feasting on such items as peacock's tongues, rare song birds, etc. Wealthy monarchs spent vast sums in building the pyramids and in erecting useless buildings of other kinds simply as monuments of their power and wealth. Money is being spent to-day more wisely than ever before in the history of the world. Instead of building such marvelous structures as are now found in Babylon and in Egypt along the Nile men are now building comfortable homes, lighted office-buildings, rooms of which are reached by elevators in place of

staircases. Money is also spent now wisely in building canals, railroads, street car lines, ships that navigate our lakes and oceans, telegraph connections, improved vehicles and in many other ways that are reasonable and tend to make mankind more comfortable and happy. Our wealthiest men instead of spending money foolishly as did the ancients in building monuments that it might take twenty years to finish and might cost two hundred million dollars, now give away large sums to educational institutions, to libraries, to churches or for the direct assistance of the poor and the sick. The hospitals erected in the early part of this country particularly are monuments of the wise spending of money. Carnegie during the past ten years has given away several hundred million dollars. Truly the world is moving.

The Trick Mule—Don't fall to read the true story of the circus trick mule in this issue. Older people will please note that the youth's department will interest them as well as the young folks. Our editor does not forget that there are often more children readers in the families of our subscribers than older people. Here is happiness for the young folks.

A Bashful Boy—When the editor of Green's Fruit Grower was a lad he was exceedingly modest and bashful as the following incidents will indicate. I once visited a distant neighbor's boy and after roving through the orchard, fields and woods all the forenoon was exceedingly hungry at dinner time. I remember being seated in the farmer's kitchen when dinner was served. I can recall at this moment the fragrance of the well browned spareribs which were brought upon the table. The father invited me to take dinner. I longed to do so, but thought it the proper thing to decline the first invitation, feeling assured that I would receive a second invitation. The second invitation was not forthcoming, therefore I went home hungry. On another occasion with an older brother I visited a near by neighbor in sugar making time. I was passionately fond of fresh made maple sugar, as most boys are. A large kettle of newly made sugar was being sugared off and large dishes were passed to myself and my brother. My brother accepted his dish with thanks. I declined mine simply through modesty. I was asked a second time to take the dish, and decided if they would ask me a third time I would take it, but alas no third invitation came and my taste for sweet things was not quenched. On another occasion I visited a boy friend who had been making maple syrup. At dinner time a dish full of fresh made syrup was placed by the side of my plate. I looked at it with longing eyes and assumed that it was intended for me, but through my diffidence did not touch or taste the attractive dish. Though these are actual occurrences, I cannot blame my readers for hesitating to accept them as such since the incidents vary so greatly from the ordinary conduct of boys under similar circumstances. These incidents indicate the fact that we are not all alike. What a great blessing it is to mankind that we are not alike but that we differ in our actions, our thoughts, manners, speech and differ in our endowments.

Willie—One of my boy companions, a cheery little fellow, was Willie Mead. Since he was always called Willie I find it difficult to recognize him by any other name. He is now a gray haired man stiffened with rheumatism, yet when I see him I call him as Willie. This to strangers seems incongruous, but how can he be any other to me than Willie Mead? I cannot think of him as an old man, but continue to recall him as Willie, the boy companion. I saw him this morning as he came into town with a few tomato plants, raspberry plants, several large baskets of eggs, a liberal supply of green onions for his customers and as usual I called out, how are you Willie? Then I told him of my experience at his father's house where I was invited to dinner and declined the first invitation expecting the second invitation, which did not materialize. Of course he had forgotten the incident. We can never be boys again said I to Willie. "No," he replied, "but we can have lots of fun yet."

The Judas Bird—We are told that there is a little bird in Africa that is exceedingly fond of honey. It cannot steal the honey itself from the tree on which it is stored, but it can discover the honey-tree, and by queer actions attract a boy or man to the spot. When the native African robs the honey-tree of its honey, the Judas bird is allowed a share of the plunder, hence he is called the Judas bird on account of his treachery.

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*The hand
that rocks the cradle
rules the world*

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT



THE YOUNG MOTHER.

The first photograph shown above represents the young mother with her first child. This is an interesting photograph appealing to the heart of every mother and every lover of children. Motherhood is interesting even in the lower animals. Notice the love of the cat for her kittens, of the pig for her offspring, of the cow for her calf, the horse for her colt and the bird for her birdlings. Every mother sees in her babe marvelous possibilities. She realizes the fact that it is possible that he may be the future president of our country, a noted warrior or a leader among men in some other useful fields. If the child is sickly or deformed the mother's love is increased rather than diminished.

The second picture represents the grandmother over her first grandchild. Grandmothers are wonderful creatures. They have loved their own children with all the love possible for mortals as they supposed, but when they have grandchildren they actually find that they love these grandchildren even more than they did their own children. My wife is a grandmother and the happiest moments of her life are spent with her grandchildren. One of them spends a large portion of her time with her grandmother, often sleeping with her at night and spending days at a time at her house, inviting herself to dine or sup with her grandmother whenever the desire overtakes her. Long live the grandmothers and long live the happy, devoted mothers. Humanity cannot exist without these useful persons.

"Why don't you go to work?" asked the kind lady who had just given up a dime.

"Excuse me, ma'am," rejoined the tramp, "but I hope youse don't t'ink I'm one uv dose silly guys wot goes around looking fer trubblin'." -Chicago News.

Nothing Better — Because it is Best of All.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physician and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1840.

Hospitality.
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Virginia Gerard.

How it delights the heart of man and woman, too, to come into a home where true hospitality abides!

The home may be ever so humble, the fare meagre, yet if the spirit of hospitality is there, we at once settle down with a feeling of pleasure and delight. Cares are left behind us and we, too, enter into the kindly feeling which is being extended to us. Our hearts expand, as it were, and we feel capable of better things.

I have in mind two homes where I visit —one a home of wealth and culture—the other a much humbler one. I invariably leave the first in a somewhat uncertain frame of mind.

One is never certain in what mood the lady may be found. She can be charming but quite as often the atmosphere is rather chilly. She is a woman, too, who would interest one; she is well educated, has traveled, reads extensively, and is president of a progressive woman's club. But despite this she fails to inspire the glad feeling of welcome—for she lacks this most charming trait—hospitality.

The other home I delight to visit, for I am always so welcome I am at once made to feel at home there, and feel that whenever I come, though it be in the midst of a day's washing, I would be just as welcome.

The children, too, are different here. They welcome me and at once proceed to entertain me by telling me about themselves and showing me what new things they have been getting. I like to visit here for I am truly welcome.

Hospitality is an old-fashioned virtue and is practiced in many humble homes. It is the spirit of goodness, of equality, of brotherhood; the readiness to share what one has. It is distinctly opposed to selfishness and the meaner traits.

Hospitality is a homely virtue. It gladdens the heart and makes us happier. It is a savory which seasons every dish, and makes it delicious. It makes the meal a feast and the cottage a place where kings would be well entertained.

Hints for Fastidious Woman.
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Sara Henton.

The old grandmother methods should be sacred and adopted and every one given here is worth striving for. One of her theories was that the art of standing correctly made all the difference between a stately and an awkward carriage, and it is such a simple art that every woman should learn it. Her method and advice to us was to keep the knees stiff when standing and my grandmother who kept this rule herself was the admiration of her friends for her erect carriage until quite old. She argued that correct standing soon became second nature if practiced awhile.

I have had several requests from readers of Green's Fruit Grower for a recipe for keeping the hair in curl, this in an excellent one: Gum-arabic 1 drachm, borax 1-2 ounce, spirits of camphor 1-2 ounce. Dissolve the gum-arabic and the borax in a pint of hot water, shake good and lastly add the spirits of camphor. Bottle this and keep for use. The hair should be ventilated and receive a sun bath at least once a week. If your feet are sore and tender bathe them every night and put on fresh stockings every day. If they perspire too much bathe them often in borax water which will relieve it.

Divorced.—This is a sad word and yet how lightly we pass over the announcement that a man and wife have been divorced. Here is a domestic tragedy. Two people have met in early life, have mutually admired each other, have striven in every way to please and attract and after a time have become betrothed. Imagine the joys of courtship and the season of engagement. What fond hopes and dreams were indulged in by both parties. Then the marriage, one of the most solemn ceremonies, one that must elevate or if it does not elevate must degrade. Then the beginning of trouble. When trouble occurs it is seldom that all the blame can be placed upon either husband or wife. Then comes divorce and separation. The home is sold, the furniture, the carpets, the pictures are taken down and moved away. There is one home less in the world. Now what is left for either man or wife, assuming that both are worthy people. In truth there is but little left for either. And yet how easily and thoughtlessly people suggest divorce and separation for little domestic troubles. Divorce is nothing less than tragedy.

Contentment is a kind of moral laxness. If there weren't anything but contentment in this world, man wouldn't be any more of a success than an angleworm is.—Josh Billings.

Are You Chained To The Wash Tub?



Whether a housekeeper does her own washing or not the worry and work connected with "Blue Monday" literally chain her to the Wash-Tub. We can sever the chain. Let us send you the

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FREE TRIAL Freight prepaid. No money or promise of any kind is required. Use it for thirty days; then if you do not wish to purchase return it at our expense. We pay the freight both ways. Unlike all other washers, the "1900" sends the water through the clothes and washes them absolutely clean in six minutes with no wear or tear on the garments or the operator. Perfectly adjusted Ball-Bearings do the same for it as for the bicycle—make it work with little effort.

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Write today for full information and Free Catalogue.

"1900" Washer Co., 1376 Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y.

Hints to Housekeepers.

To make sherbet press one pint unseasoned cooked apple pulp through a sieve; also one pint cranberry juice; then add juice of one lemon, one teaspoonful of vanilla and one pint of sugar; cook for ten minutes; cool and freeze as for ices; serve in crystal glasses.

For chapped hands one may try applications to them at bed-time of a mixture of glycerine and water in about equal parts. Discontinue if the treatment does not prove beneficial, as its effect is not the same on every one. Before giving it up, however, try adding more water to the mixture.

Take one pound of dates well washed and dried. Cut them open with a sharp penknife, take out the seed and insert a salted peanut. Melt one pound of granulated sugar, no water, stirring constantly to keep from turning too brown. When entirely melted, place the saucepan over another of boiling water. Keep the water boiling, so the liquid sugar will not get too thick. Take each date up on a skewer or new hat pin, dip in the liquid and with the aid of another hat pin place on a thinly buttered tin. This is a beautiful confection for a luncheon or afternoon tea.

A tough beefsteak may be made tender for broiling if marinated in oil and vinegar for about four hours before time to cook it. Allow two tablespoonsfuls of vinegar to four of oil, and lay the steak in a platter containing the mixture. Turn frequently and keep it in a cold place.

Never put soda in the water in which you wash china that has any gilding on it, as the soda injures the gilding. Instead, use soap, which has no ill effects and answers just as well.

If a sponge or angel cake is slightly tough, place it in a deep stone crock, carefully covering the jar, and let it stand in the cellar or cool pantry for one or two days, at the end of which time the tough cake will have become moist and tender. If a tough angel cake is left over one night in this way it will generally be sufficient, but sometimes two or even three days will be required.

Raised Wheat Muffins.—Heat a pint of milk to the boiling point, then cool it. When lukewarm dissolve half a compressed yeast cake in it, and add a liberal tablespoonful of melted butter and two well-beaten eggs. Scald out the bread bowl with boiling water, so as to have it warm and sift into it one quart of bread flour and a teaspoonful of salt. Pour in the warm milk, beaten eggs, yeast and butter, and beat the whole until the batter "billisters." Cover closely and set near the fire. Do this about 9 o'clock at night. About 6 o'clock in the morning, butter twelve deep muffin tins, fill half full and set them covered where they may rise within a quarter inch of the top. Have the oven hot and bake about half an hour.

Things are bowling along at a merry pace in Georgia. The editor of the Blue Ridge "Post" sings this optimistic song: "When you run across a combination of old-fashioned buckwheat cakes and genuine maple syrup, it goes a long way toward shaking your belief that American institutions are going to the dogs."

GINGER SNAPS.

One-half cupful of butter, one cupful of sugar and molasses, one tablespoonful of ginger, two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder and flour enough to make stiff to roll.

Pockets for Women.

The Westminster Gazette, a prominent London paper, wants a law passed requiring all women to have pockets in their clothes—thus leaving no excuse for them to carry their purses, etc., in their hands.

Some say that women would like to have pockets but that their dressmakers will not allow it. Of course it is more important to please the dressmakers than to study convenience and common sense, and so the pocketless dress survives. It is hard to see how women can become "emancipated" till they have pockets. "Give me pockets, or give me death" should be their slogan.

Take a man's pockets away and what have you left? Not much. Woman is right in her element in her bathing-suit, but a man feels awkward and unnatural; he misses those familiar landmarks, his pockets; he has no place to put his hands, or anything else. Delilah put Sampson out of commission by shearing off his locks, and you can just as surely dispose of a modern man by depriving him of his pockets.

Washing Dishes.—Put the dishes in hot suds. Use the dish mop freely, and transfer them to the other pan to be rinsed. Let this second pan be very large and have a wooden drainer fitted in two inches from the bottom, so that the boiling water poured over the dishes will drain off them. This is the best and safest way of draining. Wash pots, spiders and kettles with an iron dish-cloth. Where food has adhered firmly to the bottom of a saucepan and it is difficult to scrape it off, let the pan, filled with soapsuds, stand on the back of the stove for a few moments. Wash pots and kettles outside and inside, rubbing off any pot black on the bottom with a piece of newspaper. When dishes and kitchen utensils are washed in this way, dishcloths and dish towels will not become foul and require such continual washing with soda and scalding water as is usual.—New York Tribune.

PRUNE WHIP CAKE.

Make a sponge cake of three eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder and a half teaspoon of salt. Bake in two round pans. For the filling chop fine one cup of stewed prunes. Beat the whites of four eggs to a froth; add one tablespoon of sugar and the prunes. Spread half of this on one layer of cake, cut on the second layer and the remainder of the prunes and whipped cream on top of that.

Cracked Wheat Muffins.—Soak two cupfuls of cracked wheat in two cupfuls of sweet milk over night. In the morning add a teaspoonful of salt, a rounding tablespoonful of baking powder, two tablespoonsfuls of molasses, and the beaten yolks of two eggs. Beat vigorously for several moments, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Have the oven and pans hot and bake.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.

One-half cupful of butter, two cupfuls of soft sugar and two eggs stirred quickly together; one-half cupful of buttermilk, in which dissolve one even teaspoonful of soda, two cupfuls of flour, one-fourth of a cupful of chocolate dissolved in one-half cupful of boiling water. Ice with vanilla icing.

Time is money, if it doesn't happen to be the time of the losing horse in a race.

Editorial Comment.

Professor Craig says that Burefe Diel is worthy of more attention than it is receiving. What do our readers say on this subject?

Have you a spray outfit? It is necessary that every person who has a lawn or garden should have some kind of spraying device. There are some hand sprayers like syringes that can be bought for \$1.00 post paid; there are knapsack sprayers which do efficient work even over large areas of plants or shrubs that cost \$3.00 to \$4.00. There are one-horse spraying devices that cost \$30 to \$50, and steam spraying devices which cost from \$200 to \$400. If you are a fruit grower even in a small way, or a gardener you should have one of these devices. You cannot grow a row of asparagus in your garden and keep insects from its foliage without some kind of spraying device. Neither can you grow roses without some method of avoiding the thrip or other insects which feed upon the leaves.

Irrigating Through Tile Drains.—C. H. Rathmann suggests to Green's Fruit Grower that land may be irrigated by the same tile drains that drain the land of surplus water. He would lay these drains about twelve inches below the surface of the ground and during drought would throw water into these shallow tile drains from a high source. This is a novel idea. The objection would be that twelve inches is not deep enough for the drains. The plow would disturb them, also the frost. If they were deep enough the water would run off too freely to irrigate the land much. There are but few locations where there would be a supply of water high enough to run in these shallow drains.

Snobs.—I despise snobs and snobbery. We are all tested in various ways by the experiences of life. If we cannot withstand prosperity, if prosperity makes snobs of us, we have good evidence that we have been tested and found wanting. Children are made proud and snobby by sending them away to fashionable schools which are attended by children of wealthy people who are aristocratic and tony. Since the companions are inclined to be snobby young girls and boys often adopt snobby ways, thus making themselves exceedingly objectionable to their friends, relatives and acquaintances. I do not wish to consider myself a hard-hearted man nor one with murderous designs, but if my boy or girl should be inclined to be snobby, that is to exalt themselves above others, I should feel like dumping them into a millpond, though I might come to the rescue before drowning. President Roosevelt in a recent speech to students speaks of snobbery as one of the worst evils connected with school life.

Fruit Prospects.

Notwithstanding the past severe winter, the fruit prospects of the country at large seem to be fully up to the average and for Western New York and some other sections the prospects are better than those of average years. We have here the promise of a great crop of apples, notwithstanding the fact that last year was a year of great abundance. The prospect for peaches is variable, some orchards giving promise of a good crop, while others give no promise. Plums promise an abundant crop. There will be a fair supply of pears. New strawberry beds and plantations promise a marvelous crop of fruit. Old beds or plantations of strawberries have been somewhat injured by the severe winter in some localities, therefore the old beds will not produce so many berries as common. Raspberries, gooseberries and currants give promise of a good crop. Grapevines and vineyards have a promising outlook. We get reports from Georgia that they are expecting in the great peach belt there the largest crop ever gathered. In 1898, 2,500 car loads were shipped from Georgia to the North and East, while this year they expect to ship from 4,000 to 5,000 car loads.

The apple crop in Genesee county promises to be large, says Dansville Breeze. Unless injured by late frosts there will also be a fair crop of pears and cherries. Genesee county is noted far and wide for a fine quality of apples, and in fruit years large shipments are made to all parts of the country. Almost every farmer has set aside three to ten acres of his farm for an apple

orchard, and in some instances the farm contains thirty or forty acres of orchard. We recall one orchard, owned by William Page, which one fall yielded upwards of 9,000 barrels of assorted fruit. Many farmers in the county depend upon the yield of apples and the prospect of an abundance of fruit this season will stimulate them to greater efforts in other branches of farm work.

Later. The grape crop at Lake Keuka is not so promising as formerly expected. With some varieties the buds were injured by the severe winter. Strawberries here are suffering from excessive rains followed by cold weather. They will ripen very late, and will not be a full crop.—Editor G. F. G.

About Premiums For Green's Fruit Grower

Subscriptions for Green's Fruit Grower can begin at any month of the year. After this date, we cannot mail this spring plant premiums. We shall, however, continue to mail to subscribers who claim the premium when subscribing, premium No. 4, the microscope; No. 5, the tree and grape vine pruner; No. 6, the rubber stamp, containing your name and address with ink pad attached; No. 9, combined pruning and budding knife, also the Keen Kutter knife with 50c., also the pruning knife with 75c. Notice that 60c. must be sent for subscription and microscope, 75c. for subscription and tree pruner, 60c. for subscription and rubber stamp. The combined pruning and budding knife we offer as a premium on receipt of \$1.00 for Green's Fruit Grower for two years. Where not otherwise noted the premiums are sent upon receipt of 50c. for subscription, if you claim the premium at the time you subscribe, but not otherwise. For full particulars regarding these premiums, see any of the recent back issues.

How to Escape Poverty?

H. P. Farnham writes Green's Fruit Grower as follows: For the purpose of this discussion it will be assumed that the one finding it necessary to answer the above question is not a degenerate and possesses fair health and average ability. There is no reason why such a one should be oppressed by poverty if he is willing to pay the price to escape it. The first step away from poverty is independence, or that condition where the income equals or exceeds the outgo so that one is able to direct his expenditures for his own advantage. If this state can be established the road towards affluence is open and the distance which one will be able to travel in that direction is merely a matter of effort and opportunity. For present purposes, therefore it will be sufficient to ascertain how one can become independent. The key to independence is self control. One must compel himself to be controlled in every action by his judgment and then educate his judgment to the highest possible degree. The remedy as thus stated seems as first glance to be too simple to be so efficacious, but examination will show that it is an absolute specific and the only one. It is not, however, sugar coated or easy to take. One undertaking to put it into effect will find that it tests every fibre of his manhood, and when it has brought him success it is because he deserves to succeed, and has traveled the road which every successful man has passed over before him.

There are some who acquire money by fortuitous circumstances without paying the price, but that method cannot be depended on, and most persons who trust to it will fail, whereas all who rely upon the other method will succeed. But what does this wonderful method involve? First it involves the right use of time. One who awakens to the realization of poverty must from that moment so use his time that his acts will be made to count for his release. He must not idle away or squander another moment. Every act must have an object in view, either in the conservation of health, the earning of money needed for current expenses, or the improvement of earning capacity by cultivation of natural ability or seeking for opportunities. This plan involves the absolute control of the desires and passions. It is useless to enlarge upon the fortunes which are squandered every year on stimulants and narcotics and on show and finery, but it may be well to call to mind the fact that many a man is kept in grinding poverty merely because his children are more numerous than he can afford.

The farmer is satisfied if his cereal crop yields him a profit of \$15 or \$20 an acre. The horticulturist—and I mean by this term the man who grows fruits or vegetables outdoors—must get from \$50 to \$60 per acre; and to do this must be able to make use of every possible fact which science and practice have shown to be of value.—The World's Work.

Effects of Pear Psylla.

The pear twigs sent me show the effects of a severe attack of a little sucking insect called pear psylla, says Prof. Craig in N. Y. Tribune. This insect deposits a sweetish, sticky secretion, called honey dew, on the leaves, and occasionally so abundant is it that the twigs themselves are covered. The black appearance of these twigs is due to the growth of a fungus upon the honey dew. The fungus is not injurious. The combined influence of the attack of the insect last summer and the succeeding severe winter has practically killed the shoots. The best course to pursue now is to prune your tree rather severely, cutting out all the dead branches and heading back the remaining live ones in order to stimulate a vigorous growth this summer. The remedy for psylla is an oily spray—whale oil soap, for instance. It would be well to spray the trees with Bordeaux mixture. The method of preparing this mixture is outlined in a bulletin which I am sending you. It is also desirable that you should give the tree or trees as good treatment as possible in the way of tillage and fertilizers, so that they may recover their normal vigor as soon as possible.

The greatest admirer of a pretty woman is that same woman.

Kissing carries germs and has been known to be otherwise dangerous.

The world's two greatest worriers seem to be What-to-eat and What-to-wear.

Gossips are not to blame if one-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives.

Eating onions, like a good many other things, is all right when you do it yourself.

During the past twelve months Mrs. Tom Saint, a Kansas farm woman, has marketed \$64.21 worth of butter and \$104.78 worth of eggs.

A white felt hat, when soiled may be restored by applying a paste made of magnesia and water. When dry, brush out the powder.—Mail and Breeze.

Woman Moneymaker.—Mrs. Kersey, at Hayward's, raises tulips, Japanese iris, daffodils and all the early bulbous plants, for the bulbs. Her bulbs are all sold in the East. Not one of them goes into the California market. She raises her plants out of doors. She had enormous fields of them and gets the highest prices. A woman at San Mateo was left land poor by her husband. She had a ranch, but no money. She began to raise sweetpeas for the San Francisco market, and now has a hundred acres planted with them. Mrs. Strong made a great success of raising pampas grass for the market. When the fashion of using pampas plumes for decoration went out, she planted her ranch with something else—walnuts, I think—and has continued to be successful.

We shall surely have a signboard like this on our Experimental Farm. The same post that holds the mail box supports also a black board with the name of the farm painted in bold letters at the top and "Wanted" and "For Sale" at convenient distances below. With this outfit, and a telephone connecting him with the outside world, the farmer is as well equipped for business as his village neighbor.

—From Farm Journal.

Cheesecloth.—A bolt of cheesecloth was in the collection of articles gathered for a linen shower given to a prospective June bride the other day. It will be a very useful source to draw needful supplies from in the way of dusters, dishcloths, etc. The practical young woman received it was highly pleased, for cheesecloth is a very essential feature of the menage nowadays.

Oiling the Wringer.—Do not fail to oil the wringer every time you wash. If oiled often, there is less wear on the machinery, and less strength is expended by the operator. To clean the rollers, rub them first with a cloth saturated with kerosene oil and follow with soap and water. Always loosen the rollers before putting the wringer away.

Daylight and truth meet us with clear dawn.—Milton.

True obedience neither procrastinates nor questions.—Icarus.

We get out of nature what we carry to her.—Catherine Hagar.

The education of the will is the object of our existence.—Emerson.

Carrie Nation will please take notice that the president not only does not use tobacco, but proposes to prevent the public buildings in Washington from smoking.

The dyspeptic don't have to eat pie in order to get crusty.

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We sell the celebrated IMPERIAL, DUPONT and MARCEAU Band Instruments at about one-half the prices others ask for the same high grade goods. For our Free Band Instrument Catalogue, send 10c. postage. ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

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The Deserted Farm House.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by L. M. Pauley.

It stands alone in a weed-choked yard, With boarded windows and door; Through the storm-swept roof the rain falls in;

Like tear-drops, to the floor.

The rooms, once filled with foot-steps gay, Now silent bare walls show, And through the cracks and crevices Drifts in the winter snow.

The place where once the fire burned bright, Tended by loving hands, Now with its blackened hue, A sorrowful specter stands.

Between the door and the door-step wide The grass and weeds crowd in, And along the memory of a path Stand lilacs tall and slim.

Hale on Grading and Packing.

There are two very great evils in ordinary marketing of apples in the Eastern states, says J. H. Hale as reported by L. B. Pierce in Country Gentleman. They are not allowed to reach full maturity, and are not graded sufficiently carefully. Mr. Hale picks peaches in Georgia during a period covering two weeks for each tree, only mature fruit being gathered at once. He believes the same method should be used in gathering apples. Pick the south side and the top boughs first, and the interior of the tree a week or more later. Of course it is some trouble, but people who gets to the top in

that is all that is necessary, and experience has settled the fact that when the consumer is pleased, he willingly foots the bill. Of course there is a class for every grade, but the class that demands an extra or No. 1 article is increasing faster than the supply.

Notes From the Nursery.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. H. Burson.

The past winter will undoubtedly be on record with nurserymen and fruit growers as the most disastrous to their interests ever known. Its effects are noticeable here in the peach orchard and in the 2-year strawberry fields, on high land, and in all strawberry fields on the low land. But it would appear that plum, cherries and apples were just suited by the winter referred to, for every tree blossomed well and has set a big show of fruit. The strawberries also that were not injured never looked more promising than at present. The ripening season will be 8 or 10 days later than last year. Last year we had a fair picking on June 6th.

Hundreds of farmers and others came here during the spring packing season to get trees or plants, or both. One remarked "Ben Davis is the most profitable apple for me. It has sold my orchard several seasons. No apple could make a finer appearance or yield a better crop. Put me up one hundred No. 1



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Nature Studies

There is a lesson in each flower,
A story in each stream and bower;
In every herb on which you tread
Are written words, which rightly read
Will lead you from earth's fragrant sod
To hope and holliness and God.
—Allan Cunningham in Vick's Magazine.

Frightening Birds.—At my Rochester home I strive by every means known not to frighten or molest the birds, but there are places where birds are so numerous and so ravenous they cause serious losses to fruit growers, therefore they desire advice for frightening them away. I know of vineyards so located that they are continually preyed upon by various birds requiring a man constantly to march up and down with a gun in his hand which he discharges occasionally not to kill the birds but to frighten them. Strips of waste tin strung on wires flash out in the sunlight and keep birds away as do pieces of looking glass. Bells attached to strings and fans in such a way as to be moved by the wind often answer a better purpose. Birds however, are exceedingly cunning and many devices which are found effective on the start lose their force later when the birds find that no injury is done them by their introduction. I advise our readers to be merciful to the birds and to bear in mind the fact that on the whole birds are a blessing rather than a curse to fruit growers.

Nature Study as a Help to All.—G. E. Mayo in American Agriculturist says there was a time when the children of our country knew very little about plant growth. They did not understand clearly that plants have a very complete system of circulation and possess leaf cells where carbon is extracted from the air and oxygen is liberated—the reverse of the process which takes place in the lungs of animals. These and kindred facts ought to be impressed upon the minds of public school pupils in a manner which will cause them to think independently. I have found many children who had never taken a serious thought about the things of nature, although they had always lived in the country.

Everyone is made happier and therefore richer, by gaining even a fair knowledge of some branch of nature study. It may be the study of minerals, birds, fruits, anything in nature, if only it attracts the thought of the individual. In school work, begin with each pupil as soon as possible, by teaching him to draw the outlines of fruits, leaves and blades of grass. Children will often do such work at odd times, in a pleasing and profitable manner. Very soon much of the work may be done at home, simply having it returned to school for correction. If all our teachers would do even as much as I have thus briefly outlined, many of them would be surprised both at the direct and at the indirect results. Let us look beyond the public schools. When a man knows something about the way in which his crops grow, he also knows under what conditions they thrive best. Therefore he sets to work to supply or to create those most favorable conditions. He attains better results, is more contented with his lot in life, and makes a better citizen than he who knows little and cares less about the wonderful ways in which all sustenance for man and beast is produced. The woman who loves flowers and understands how to aid them in reaching perfection is also well fitted to lead and guide the young on their path to success.

Mosquitoes.—It is not known just how long mosquitoes can live, but their life is much longer than is ordinarily supposed. Thousands of them live through winter, hibernating or asleep in dark places in barns or house cellars. In sparsely settled localities, where they cannot find such places for shelter, they live through the winter in hollow trees and, even though the temperature may fall below freezing, they are not winter-killed, but on the approach of warm weather become active again. Mosquitoes are frequently seen flying about in the woods before the snow has wholly left the ground.—Popular Science Monthly.

Curious Trees.—On the lot of Harvey Brown stand two trees that have been tied into curious knots and made to grow in a way that would be thought impossible. One, a mountain ash or umbrella tree, sends up two shoots. Some ten or twelve years ago Mr. Brown tied one of the limber limbs into a simple knot, tying up the limb to the one left straight. Now, the limb above and below the knot is at least two inches in diameter and the knot is perfect. It stands about two feet above the ground, and the limb above it has been allowed to grow out into the umbrella shape at its top the same as the straight trunk.

Bears.—Madame Grizzly and her cubs are companions for two summers and they hibernate rolled together in a ball of fur for about one hundred days, during the coldest days of winter. The mother bear and her young travel far and wide, moving principally at night. Kit Carson said that the wide range of a family of healthy grizzlies in a summer season is almost incalculable. He had reason to know of a mother grizzly and her two cubs that once left their hibernating cave among the southern spurs of the Rocky mountains in New Mexico one spring in the forties, crossed Colorado and Wyoming, were seen in the mountains in Montana, and were back in New Mexico again for another winter before the following October.

The maternal instinct is as strong in the she grizzly as in any other animal. There are numberless instances of mother bears giving up their lives to save their cubs from danger. Only recently the writer heard a hunter tell how a grizzly cub got in one of his steel bear traps, and how the mother came and clawed and bit and scratched at the viselike jaws of the trap in vain hope of freeing her young. When daylight came and the hunter, rifle in hand, approached, the mother grizzly, in her rage and her love for her cub, charged straight at the hunter and was shot down.

If you poke about the corners of a garden you will soon understand, says the Garden, how the stories of toads imprisoned in a solid rock arise. You hardly ever find a toad in its chosen retreat without wondering how it managed to get in, and how it proposes to get out again; and our ancestors enshrined this batrachian habit in the phrase "toad in a hole," as the name of a dish in which a piece of meat is baked inside a batter, with no visible means of entrance or exit. This peculiar faculty of the toad for burying himself without leaving a trace behind is due to his trick of burrowing backward as a crab does, his strong hind legs shoveling the earth forward until he is covered.

A CLEVER WAY TO CATCH BEARS.

An oak tree was found with two horizontal limbs, one above the other, says American Boy. On the lower limb a piece of fresh meat was nailed. From the limb above a rope was suspended, at the end of which a heavy rock was attached, the rock hanging some inches above and inside of the meat.

At night Mr. Bear would come prowling around and, smelling the meat, he would quickly climb up the tree and walk out on the limb to which it was nailed. Then, in order to reach the appetizing morsel, he would have to shove the stone with his nose. Before the meat could be torn off, the stone would swing back, hitting Bruin a hard blow.

This was enough to arouse his temper, so he would hit back with his paw. But the stone did not mind; it only swung out and came back with a harder whack. Then Bruin would get "real mad" and begin boxing the rock until it would fetch him a blow hard enough to knock him out of the tree. Underneath there would be a deep hole to catch him, and the fall would so disable him as to leave him completely at the mercy of the Mexicans next morning.

About 730 tons of ore have been used to produce about a fifth of an ounce of radium.

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HISTORY OF OUR PETS.**What Happened to Our Circus Trick Mule.**

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs. L. Jennings.

A troop of children with dinner baskets were on their way to school, each one hurrying along to be in time to meet an infirm old man who was putting up the bars in front of his little home, and getting ready to mount a queer looking mule. He carried a dinner basket on his arm and in his hand was a rope with which he led a little brindle cow. He was a very odd old man. His eyes being weak he wore a shaker bonnet drawn down over them and tied under his chin. His linen frock was worn over his vest, while his blue jean trousers came but little below his knees. Being tall, when he sat astride his short legged mule his feet were not far from the ground. As the children approached he paused with a pleasant "How-de-do my little man, or how-de-do my little miss," causing a laugh all around. Without thought of rudeness this salutation was invariably answered by "How-de-do Mr. How-de-do, how is Aunty Loomise and how is Jerry?" And running up they would pat Jerry's sleek side while one would take the rope from the man's hand, thinking it an honor to lead the gentle cow. The old man and his wife came not long ago to live in the little cottage, only having a small plot for garden and flowers, with stable in the rear for mule and cow. He worked a few acres of land some little distance away, and rode the mule to and from his work, as he was very lame; he also used the mule to cultivate his corn. Then, too, he often tied the mule, as well as the cow, in the fence corners to pick their living while he worked. The children became well acquainted and friendly with the man and mule. When they came to the bars where the man went into the field he would dismount and make Jerry go through his tricks to please the children, for Jerry was a trick mule with a history which you shall hear. As a baby mule he belonged to a circus. He was so oddly marked and so teachable he was taken into the ring where he attracted much attention. He had long silken ears, one of which was white and the other black. In fact the whole of one side even to his feet was a grizzly white and the other side black. He was named Jereboam but called Jerry for short. He was taught to make a bow, shake his head, shake hands, take off a boy's cap, walk on hind feet and do many other things not expected of a mule. At last he grew large and strong and, like some children, from over indulgence became unmanageable. When not in good humor he would clear the ring by the use of his heels and for a time run the whole circus. Finally he was sold from one to another and in time was owned by a boatman and used to draw heavy loaded canal boats. Here he endured many hardships but when too sorely pressed would kick with such vigor as to clear himself from harness and traces, making it necessary for the men to put him on the boat and use another beast. One bitter cold night the boatmen were trying to get the last boat-loads to their destination before navigation closed. Ice was already forming on the water, making it hard to draw the boats. The tow-path slippery and both men and teams were over-worked. Poor Jerry had twice slipped into the canal and been hauled out until mule nature could endure it no longer. When being hitched into the traces again he rebelled putting such force into his heels as to break loose from his driver. Then he ran away. Night had set in, no one had time to leave the boat to in the harness and was thrown down. He had struggled to regain his feet and had fallen again and again until, exhausted and covered with mud, he lay in a pool of water nearly dead. Snow came on and he would have perished had not our friend the old man found him. Seeing he was yet alive he had him drawn out on dry boards and straw for he could not stand. He could scarcely wiggle an ear. While working over him, turning him over and rubbing him with wisps of straw, he found it was Jerry, the pet mule of the circus, the one he had cared for many years before. He renewed his labor and at last got him on his feet. The two front ones had been frozen causing the hoofs in time to grow long and turn over. The old man was given the mule as well as pay for his first winter's keeping, as he was no longer of service to the boatman. But though Jerry was never known to kick again he still remembered all the old tricks learned in the circus.

The school boys were so fond of the mule and the pleasant old man they never tired of being with him, often leaving the noontime sports to go to the field where he worked. They would carry armsful of grass, lead Jerry and the cow to water, and even save lumps of maple sugar for the pampered mule. They would take the hoe from their old friend and work while he ate his dinner. It was their delight to gather around him while he told stories about animals in the circus, telling where and how they were caught, and making nature studies interesting to them. He told them that one day at the circus, while Jerry was yet a colt, the mule walked around among the animals, which all seemed fond of him; coming to the elephant he walked around and under the great beast, when smelling of her trunk, the elephant wound it carefully about him, carried him to the ropes and dropped him over; he got up and looked about as much as to say "how came I in this crowd?" Then he went off by himself and kept out of mischief the rest of the day. While the boys were being entertained by the old man, the girls and often the teacher would go to the home for a chat with the old man's good wife. She was a cultured and refined woman, yet always seemed happy and contented under adversity. The teacher one day ventured to ask how it was she married a man so different from herself? She answered: "It was destiny. When young he saved the lives of my father and mother in a fire at the risk of his own, making himself forever a cripple. There was nothing else I could do as recompense, and I have never regretted my act." After a time the old man became so infirm a nephew of his wife took them both to his home to live with him all their remaining years. As the old man rode away on the mule to-day the children walked a long way with him and never had a holiday they enjoyed so much as when they were allowed to spend a day with old Mr. How-de-do and the pet mule Jerry.

Fancy Fruit Never a Glut.

Some people always see gloomy prospects and glutted markets; they always look on the dark side of everything and seem never to catch even a glimpse to the silver edging of a cloud, says Canadian Horticulturist. We do, indeed, find our markets at times over supplied with certain fruits, but if we look into the conditions we find either that the fruit was poor or that it was badly distributed. Perhaps one market was receiving three-fourths of the shipments from our Canadian growers, and hundreds of smaller markets throughout Ontario were almost bare of supply.

We do not believe that too much really high grade fruit, of good shipping quality, can be grown. There is an axiom about this which we believe will hold good, viz., the "the more good fruit put into a market the greater will be the consumption and the better the prices in the end," while no doubt the reverse of this statement is equally true. The fact is that when people cannot get good apples, for example, they will look out for choice fruits of other kinds, whether fresh or preserved, to take their place, and so on throughout the chapter. The moral then is plain—grow only fancy high grade fruit, and place such goods only on the markets, and the chances are that we shall seldom see a glut, unless it be of overripe fruit that must be hurriedly disposed of.—Canadian Horticulturist.

In selecting the hens to be kept for breeders take those with small, smooth and neat heads, well developed combs, bright eyes and nice tapering necks, long and deep bodies, active movements, vigorous in constitution and good layers. The usefulness of a horse may often be determined by the time at which he is first handled. Usually sulky and vicious dispositioned horses grow worse as the animals grow older, and these faults may often be avoided by proper training when quite young.

A baker's oven heated by electricity is a novelty at Montauban, France. The heating elements—numbering twenty—are placed at the side of the interior, and heat is quickly applied and cut off at once, with a considerable saving in time. No heat is lost up the chimney, as the only opening is the door through which the bread is passed.

Encourage the birds and toads to make themselves "at home" on your farm. Their presence means the absence of many ruinous insect pests. A toad will in a season eat insects that will, if allowed to multiply, consume about \$25 worth of fruit and vegetables.

Mrs. Jilson. "I see they are going to start another expedition to the North Pole."

Old Jilson. "Oh, let's talk about the equator or something pleasant!"—Cleveland "Leader."

Subscribe for Green's Fruit Grower.

the noontime sports to go to the field where he worked. They would carry armsful of grass, lead Jerry and the cow to water, and even save lumps of maple sugar for the pampered mule. They would take the hoe from their old friend and work while he ate his dinner. It was their delight to gather around him while he told stories about animals in the circus, telling where and how they were caught, and making nature studies interesting to them. He told them that one day at the circus, while Jerry was yet a colt, the mule walked around among the animals, which all seemed fond of him; coming to the elephant he walked around and under the great beast, when smelling of her trunk, the elephant wound it carefully about him, carried him to the ropes and dropped him over; he got up and looked about as much as to say "how came I in this crowd?" Then he went off by himself and kept out of mischief the rest of the day. While the boys were being entertained by the old man, the girls and often the teacher would go to the home for a chat with the old man's good wife. She was a cultured and refined woman, yet always seemed happy and contented under adversity. The teacher one day ventured to ask how it was she married a man so different from herself? She answered: "It was destiny. When young he saved the lives of my father and mother in a fire at the risk of his own, making himself forever a cripple. There was nothing else I could do as recompense, and I have never regretted my act." After a time the old man became so infirm a nephew of his wife took them both to his home to live with him all their remaining years. As the old man rode away on the mule to-day the children walked a long way with him and never had a holiday they enjoyed so much as when they were allowed to spend a day with old Mr. How-de-do and the pet mule Jerry.

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GREEN'S 3 BIG STRAWBERRIES

Of Superior Merit, Cream of the List. Pot Grown Strawberry Plants For Sale

POTTED PLANTS

**Set Out This Summer
will bear a Full Crop
Next Spring.**

Our Potted Plants Keep on Growing. They will be ready on and after August 1st, and if set out any time before September 15th, they will grow into fine plants and bear a full crop of luscious fruit the next spring, being a clear gain of one year over the "ground layer" plants usually supplied by others, which is certainly worth much more than the slight difference in first cost.



Picking Berries from our Pot Grown Strawberry Plants set out Last Summer.

You Gain a Year's Growth

BY PLANTING POTTED PLANTS.

Pot Grown Strawberry Plants are much superior to the ordinary ground layers usually sold, as there is no loss of fine roots in taking them up, and they can be shipped safely to distant parts of the United States and Canada and be transplanted at any season, and it scarcely checks their growth; the earlier the pot grown plants can be planted after Aug. 1st, the larger they will grow and the more they will produce the next spring.



Green's New Pine Apple Flavored Strawberry.—Large size, vigorous grower, great yielder.

Plants not ready to ship until Aug. 1st, other varieties ready now.

A strawberry grower at Mt. Morris, N. Y., discovered a valuable new strawberry growing upon his place. After testing this variety, he destroyed all other varieties, and planted nothing but this new one. He has secured each year an immense crop of large and handsome berries from this new variety, which sold in the local market at prices far above those of ordinary strawberries. Not only is this new variety very vigorous and productive, and the fruit large, but the quality is superior, having a rich pineapple flavor. Our Mr. C. A. Green made a visit to Mt. Morris. He was delighted with what he saw. We have kept watch of this strawberry for four or five years. Nearly two years ago we purchased all interests in the new strawberry, and planted the entire stock of plants at Green's Fruit Farm. For years this variety has borne fruit at Rochester, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is a variety of great value.

Don't fail to plant it. It is large, vigorous, productive; best quality. Best of all the new kinds. It is seldom that a strawberry is of superior quality and yet profitable as a market berry, but I can recommend it as valuable for market as well as for the home table.

—C. A. GREEN



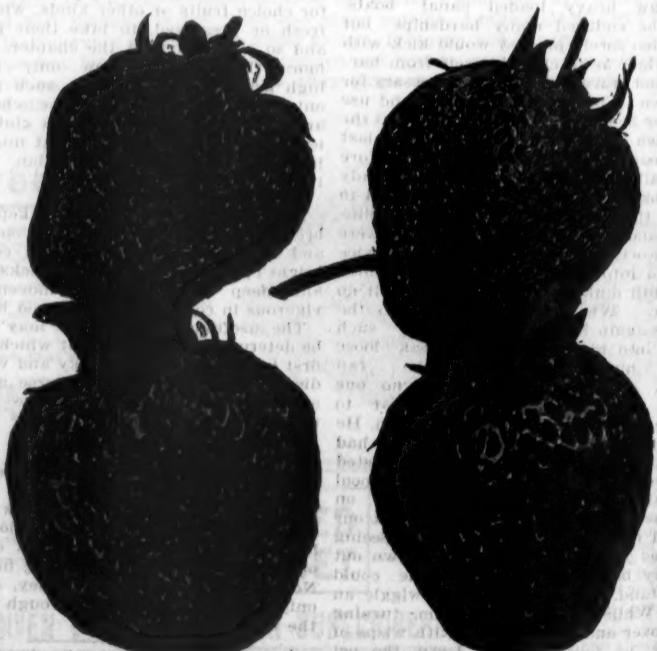
How we Grow our Strawberry Plants in Pots.

NOTE. We have the following varieties of Potted Strawberry Plants ready to ship now: Senator Dunlap, Glen Mary, Corsican, Jessie, Brandywine, Sample, and Clyde. PINE APPLE PLANTS WILL BE READY AUGUST 1st. Send for circular and prices.



Senator Dunlap Strawberry. It marks a new era in berry culture.

Senator Dunlap.—It is an all round, rough and ready producer, sturdy plant and heavy cropper of best quality berries. Prof. J. C. Blair says: "I have compared it with eighty-two other varieties grown on the Station grounds, and do not hesitate to say that it has greater merit than any other berry. With clean, healthy foliage which has no tendency to rust. The berries are very large, roundish conical, regular, with slight neck. In color they are glossy crimson, with the meat firm and solid, deep crimson throughout, and good in quality. It is a wonderfully productive strawberry. Altogether Senator Dunlap is the most attractive strawberry I know of."



Corsican, biggest berry on earth.—This is C. A. Green's favorite strawberry. We have sent it out by the hundred thousands to every postoffice from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. It is a great strawberry for many reasons. First, it is the biggest berry; second, it is the brightest and best in color; third, it is a great yielder and producer; fourth, and the most important of all, the foliage is exceedingly vigorous and leathery, resisting fungus, drought, weeds, and even neglect of cultivation. Plantations of Corsican continue in bearing longer than any other variety we have. Its fame has spread widely in this locality, about Rochester, N. Y. You can make no mistake in planting the Corsican.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



MAINTAINING SOIL FERTILITY.

It is one thing to put land into a fertile condition and another to maintain it in that condition. Good farming consists in part, in growing good crops year after year and keeping the soil in at least as fertile a state as at the start, if not increasing its productivity. Those who do this are exceedingly rare. It requires the most intimate knowledge of the principles of soils and their fertility and the proper rotation of crops. For the fruit grower it is even more difficult than for the ordinary farmer. He has to deal with trees and other things of a long lived and quite permanent character. Tillage is not so easily conducted as with field crops, and the land is therefore not under so good command.

There are several ways of adding to the fertility of land, whether it is set to fruits or to other crops, and among the most practicable and the cheapest is making use of the natural supplies within easy reach.

There is, in nearly every soil that is under cultivation, much more plant food in latent or unavailable forms than any of us fully believe. The time was when it would be all mysterious to the farmers and fruit growers to talk to them of these elements of fertility, such as potash, phosphoric acid, etc., but now it is quite different. They know what they are and their uses, and in many cases, how to cause them to be in the soil in available forms in sufficient proportions to feed the crops well.

As in the matter of increasing the soil fertility, so in maintaining it, timely, frequent and thorough stirring of the soil will have much to do with making the unavailable forms of both potash and phosphoric acid in the soil available. It is a way of checking or drawing drafts upon the reserve supply in bank. The question is, what is the supply and how long will it last? That may be determined by the soil chemist in some degree but the one who is in charge of the work of handling the soil in a practical way ought to be able to do so even better. He has the crops for an indication of how the checks are being honored under his system of soil treatment and what may be expected in the future. But he must be a student of his business. There may be a time when the supply in the soil can no longer be relied on for all the needs of the trees and plants, no matter how well he may manage the natural supply and conditions. Then he will have to resort to getting plant food from other sources. Sometimes the application of quick lime will set loose the potash and phosphoric acid for a time.

If potash is needed there is nothing better to apply to the soil, in most cases, than muriate and sulphate of potash. For some crops one of these is better than the other, and this is a matter that should engage the closest attention of the grower. The quantity that may be needed and the time of application also must be well understood. There is no difficulty in learning the proper details on these points, by consulting the proper authorities, and they are ever at hand or within easy reach.

Phosphoric acid may be had from several sources. Bone in its various forms all contain it in abundance. Dissolved bone is more quickly available than any other. Phosphate rock is also an excellent source of phosphoric acid, and is the cheapest of all.

Wood ashes contains both potash and phosphoric acid, and in very available forms; but it is not often that one can get ashes that are sufficiently rich in it to warrant paying much for them.

Nitrogen is another plant food that must be taken into consideration in growing all crops. In maintaining the fertility of the land it is fortunate that there is in the air an inexhaustible supply of this indispensable element, and a costly one if bought in any commercial form. The soil contains it in limited proportions, and in combination with other things, but in the air it is pure, in boundless quantities and as free as the air itself. All that is needed is the knowledge and the small effort to lay hold of it. This can be done with the greatest ease. Nature has most kindly furnished us a means of appropriating all the nitrogen we need, if we act wisely. The leguminous plants, of which the clovers, peas, beans, etc., are common representatives. They may be grown at a profit, so far as their own crop is concerned, and as a fertilizing agency they are still more valuable. When they are worked into the soil the whole of their nitrogen is placed where it may be utilized in the growing other crops, but in their roots is a very considerable amount of it. These following crops are sure to get,

and it is clear profit. Anyone who wishes to maintain the fertility of his land, and every sane tiller of the soil must want to do this, cannot afford to omit the use of this means. One who will do it thoroughly can go from strength to strength. He can grow good crops, and, with the wise use of the other fertilizing agencies, can in no way lessen the crop producing ability of his land. In view of these facts there is little need for buying nitrogen in any form, except where it is not possible to grow the leguminous crops.

No soil can be really fertile that is barren or deficient of humus. This is as necessary as any of the true plant foods. It holds moisture in the soil, and no crop of any kind can lay hold of the food it needs except in liquid forms. Water must be present to dissolve the needed elements. A soil devoid of or lacking humus will be unproductive almost in the same proportions. It furnishes a home for the bacteria that are the direct agents in fixing the nitrogen in the roots of the plants that they partially inhabit.

When we consider all the means at our command there is no good reason for the fertility of our soils degenerating or not fully holding up to the best standard.

H. E. Hansen,

Pineapples, Mangos, Guavas.—Pineapple fields are as common as cabbage patches in New York, says Van Deman in Vick's. The plants are set out about two feet apart and carefully hoed and fertilized the first year, but after that they need little attention for several years except to fertilize them and gather the fruit. The crop is usually very profitable where at all properly managed. Mango trees are seen on every pioneer homestead and they seem to withstand all sorts of abuse and neglect and finally succeed quite well. The common seedlings are not very fine in the quality of their fruit but even these are considered good. The choice varieties from India and other tropical countries are just being introduced, and soon they will be found in the hands of those who are progressive enough to appreciate their worth. The fruit is about the size and shape of a pig's kidney, although there is some variation in both form and size. The color is usually greenish-yellow with a bronze or red cheek, and the flavor is sweet and yet tartish and spirited enough to please all tastes. The time will come when good mangoes will be sold in the shops of our northern states as the banana was some years ago. The guava is another fruit that is seen everywhere, and is of the very easiest culture. Indeed, it almost needs no culture, but will pay for good attention. It is the food of the poor and rich and is made into all kinds of preparations for the table. Guava jelly is known the world over as one of the most delicious of all table dainties. Eaten raw, guavas are excellent. The flavor is quite strongly tart and of quite a peculiar character. In size and shape guavas of the true type are about like lemons, and their color is yellow or greenish-yellow. Inside they resemble the tomato in appearance.

Thinning Fruit.

Question: What is the best way to thin fruit?

Prof. Hansen: Apples should be thinned when about half the size of plums. To pick them off is about the only way I know how to do it.

Mr. Elliot: In an orchard of 300,000 peach trees, in a section of country where labor is cheap, they go over that orchard systematically when the peaches are about the size of a robin's egg, and they thin them out so they stand from four to six inches apart, claiming they get enough more in size and quality and price to make up for all the trouble. To illustrate: Young Mr. Hale, whose father owns the orchard I have just spoken of, while engaged with his help in thinning peaches, was visited by an old peach man, a man who had raised peaches all his life and thought he knew all about the business, who said to the young man when he saw him thinning out those peaches, "Young man, if you were ruining my peach trees like you are ruining your father's I would turn you off the place." Mr. Hale did not say anything, but when they were picking the peaches the same man came that way again and went over the orchard looking this way and that and admiring the fine fruit crop. Finally he came into the packing house and said, "Young man, you know your business; I would not turn you off now. You have the finest crop of peaches I have ever seen grown."

—Minnesota Horticulturist.
Dated —

"Yes, Emily is to have eight bridesmaids." "Why so many?" "She wanted to include all the girls to whom the bridegroom has at various times been engaged." —Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

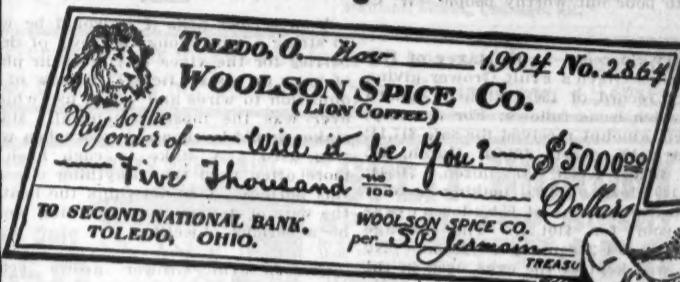
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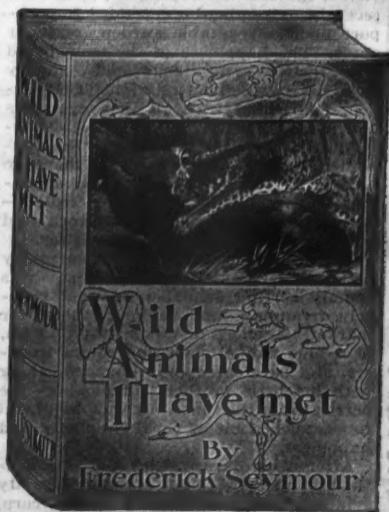
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The Cat and the Bird.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

As I sat on my porch one day I saw a cat steal stealthily toward a group of shrubbery in which were chirping several little birds. The cat was crouched close to the ground. I noticed the quiet pains-taking tread of each slowly uplifted foot, and the rigid condition of the head, body and tail as almost creeping over the lawn she progressed slowly and as noiselessly as a shadow. After moving thus slowly toward the bushes the cat glided under a bunch of ornamental grass and lay perfectly still for several moments. Then she continued to glide slowly closer to the branches of the tree on which the birds were amusing themselves unconscious of danger. I watched her skillful movements with great interest. The little song birds continued to creep about among the lower branches and I saw it was a certainty that one of them would be captured, then I gave the alarm and they fled. One day as a number of us sat upon our piazza we saw a red squirrel skip over the lawn. We admired his graceful movements but thought no more about him as he disappeared in the shrubbery. A few moments later we saw a cloud of dust arising at a distance from the place where we had last seen the squirrel. Searching for the cause we saw the big house cat go whirling around in a small circle with the red squirrel in her mouth. She had seen him coming at a distance and had stationed herself at a point where she had reason to suppose the squirrel would pass, had captured him, and her whirling movement was doubtless designed to daze the squirrel while she crushed out his life with her jaws. A lively cat will destroy many hundred song birds in one season.

Big Hay Crops.—Dear Editor: I am now experimenting to learn just what time is best to use commercial fertilizers. I have been using a grass dresser at the time of seeding which is, so far as I know, all right, but I am trying to learn whether there is any better time or quantity to use what I have called my spring dresser that I have been using for years. Last year I made a special push to make three crops upon a quarter acre section of my grass field, a section that had been intensely cultivated for years before seeding.

For the first crop I put on at the rate of 650 pounds per acre of the spring dresser made from 1-3 bone, 1-3 muriate of potash and 1-3 nitrate of soda, second crop 250 pounds, third crop 250 pounds of the same spring dresser, making in all at the rate of 1,150 pounds of the above compound to the acre. My last year's report from this quarter acre section was, namely: The most remarkable sample will be shown this year, 1903, from a quarter acre section where the first crop cut was over four feet in height and weighed 2,471 pounds, second crop cut this year from the same field was over three feet high and weighed 2,240 pounds making seven and a half feet in height. Each crop was full headed and blossomed. The third crop did not blossom, but weighed 1,750 pounds, at the rate of three and one-half tons to the acre. The total weight of the three crops from this quarter acre section this year was 6,401 pounds, or at the rate of 25,644 pounds per acre, and a total growth of over nine feet.—Geo. M. Clark, Conn.

Notes From the Nursery.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. H. Burson.

Some have the idea that a pot-grown strawberry plant must be set out in July to produce a crop the following season, and believe that pot-grown plants set out after the middle of August will not produce a crop the next season, but experience has taught me that good potted plants lined out even as late as the last week in September will produce a nice lot of fruit, and, compared with larger plants set at same time a much better crop.

For my own planting I prefer to pot the plants as soon as they are rooted. I keep them in the bed until the plants are what we may term pot bound. I would rather have 75 good plants set after August 15th than 100 set in July, unless the season was more favorable earlier. A neighbor received some pot-grown plants last season and before planting removed the paper wrapping entirely from the ball of earth and roots. This I considered a mistake. The better plan is to let the paper remain, merely removing that part that may be about the crown of the plant. Then set the plant directly where wanted, pouring water into the hole if the soil is dry. Ninety-five per cent should live.—E. H. B.

The first picking of strawberries was made here June 18th, being nine days later than last year. The season seems very late, but by referring to my notes herewith for four years' subscription—I find that we are earlier by two days

than in 1902 and 1891, and three days earlier than in the seasons of 1897 and 1892. Senator Dunlop is our leading early variety.

June 15th—This is the season of the year when we are bending our efforts towards plowing and fitting every plot of land left unplanted for cow peas, buckwheat, or German millet. Only the plots that are in good heart and otherwise suitable for millet are devoted to this crop. The crop is harvested like hay and pays well. Buckwheat is sown on the stiffest piece where a thorough loosener is needed, and it serves its purpose well. Cow peas are sown entirely for a soiling crop, it not only is a good crop to loosen up stiff soils, but is found to be a grand fertilizer.

Everything Turned to Gold.

The legend says that there was a man who was so covetous, and so fascinated with money, and the many things which money would buy, that he was induced to pray that everything he touched might turn to gold. His prayer was answered. He touched the leaf of a tree and it turned to gold in his hand. He plucked a peach from a tree and it turned to gold immediately. He amused himself by piling up quantities of gold in this manner until he became weary and hungry. Then he ordered the most expensive delicacies of the season to be prepared for his dinner. When the feast was ready he reached out his hand for bread and the bread was turned to gold. He picked up an apple and it turned to gold before he had a chance to eat a mouthful. Everything upon the table turned to gold the moment he touched it. He saw that he must starve if this condition of things was to continue. With an abundance of food before him, with gold enough to buy store houses of food, of wines, of all delicacies, he must starve. Therefore he asked God that the answer to his former prayer be recalled. He did not want everything to be turned to gold. He saw that there were some things more valuable than gold. This is a lesson to the covetous. Dr. E. B. Olmstead tells of a man wrecked upon a desolate island who, famishing for want of food, discovered a bag which he hoped contained bread but to his disgust he found it contained money. Money on a forsaken island was worth nothing; money is good only for that which it will purchase. A good wife, loving children and happy home is worth more to you and me than all the gold in the world.

Grit and Ash for Growing Chicks.—The Geneva, N.Y., bulletin says: "Man, in 15, 18 or 20 years, may multiply his birth weight by 20; the calf weighing from 50 to 75 pounds may in three years become the cow, bull or steer of from 900 to 1,200 pounds; but the chick in ten weeks often shows a gain of 1,500 per cent, and ducklings may add from 50 to 100 per cent. to their weight monthly. And this growth is not of flesh, fat or soft tissue merely; for the extensive, strong, bony framework must be formed with equal rapidity. Something like 10 per cent. of the body of the average fowl would be made up of inorganic (mineral) bone elements or 'ash,' and the percentage must be much greater in those lean, immature birds. The ordinary grains will not supply this ash in any such proportion."

"In digestion experiments with other animals, ash is usually less completely digested than the other nutrients. Thus we must force the fowl to eat large quantities of food in order to get the amount of ash needed; or we must provide some richer source of mineral elements than grains. If the bone-making material is not abundant one of two things will happen: The bones will be large, soft and weak, resulting in lameness or deformity; or the development of the bird will be governed by the mineral elements and will thus be retarded, making growth slow and unsatisfactory. Such a check in growth can rarely be overcome; just as it is almost impossible to restore the full flow of milk in a cow that has been starved to a marked shrinkage of production." The tests at the station proved that the chicks did as well when bone ash only was added to the purely grain rations, which were made palatable by being in great variety and by regular changes, as upon rations a part of which was animal food. In short, the "ash" element is the important factor in the good growth of the chicks.—Green's Poultry Editor.

I have taken Green's Fruit Grower ever since it was born, which was in 1881, about twenty-three years ago. The paper has come to my table with great regularity during all these years. I have great respect for the paper and for its editor. I cannot do much business on my place without Green's Fruit Grower and Home Companion. I enclose \$1.00 Ninety-five per cent should live.—A. A. Eastman, Me.

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